THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,334—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY—MONDAY, MAY 15, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th May	EGYPT	7912	....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9631
3rd June	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7923
17th "	CALEDONIA	7558	....	...
24th "	DEVANHA	8093	MALWA	10833
1st July	HIMALAYA	6898	....	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10513
15th "	ARABIA	7933	....	...
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
29th "	EGYPT	7913	....	...

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES Booked without charge.

BERTHS Carefully Selected.

STEAMER PLANS Sent for Inspection.

HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.

BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. Balduino	4,580	D. Maganzine	15th May 1911
R. Rubattino	4580	L. Manchini	15th June 1911
D. Balduino	4,580	D. Maganzine	15th July 1911

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Sing. Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

*Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 728; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	To sail on
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	13th May 1911
Capri	6,000	F. Figari	16th June 1911
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th July 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to .....to SINGAPORE Rs. 155 and to HONGKONG Rs. 250.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., TURNER MORRISON & Co., Agents.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. References kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing. Date.	Time.	Route via.
Linga	2171	Mon. 15th May	11 a.m.	*P D & C M.
Kola	1205	Tours. 18th May	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Luma	2171	Fri. 19th May	6 a.m.	† direct.

*Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 18th May calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "Waroonga," 2513 tons, on Wednesday, the 17th May, calling at Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Pontakola," 3418 tons, sailing on or about Monday, 15th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Muttra," 4614 tons, sailing on or about 20th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

15th May, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Caledonien	4,130	Melber	8th June 1911.
Sydney	4,118	Sellier	6th July 1911.
Salazie	4,147	.....	3rd Aug. 1911.
Ville de la Ciotat	6,378	X	31st Aug. 1911.
Australien	6,365	.....	28th Sept. 1911.
Nera	5,583	Casanova	26th Oct. 1911.
Caledonien	4,130	Melbar	23rd Nov. 1911

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
Salazie	4,147	Riquier	19th May 1911.
Ville de la Ciotat	6,378	X	16th June.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS, Agents.

Albert Building Horaby Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Elysia	6368	W. Robertson	20th May 1911
Massilia	5091	Brown, R N R	9th June "
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	21st " "
Circassia	6716	C F Osborne R N R	11th July "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	8th Aug. "
Elysia	6368	W. Robertson	21st " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	8th Sept. "
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	23rd " "
Circassia	6716	C F Osborne R N R	9th Oct. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	4th Nov. "
Elysia	6368	W. Robertson	18th " "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., AGENTS, Bombay

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld"

SHIPPING.

NEW LINE HOME. CHEAP PASSAGES.

THE BOMBAY & PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Have arranged a Passenger service between BOMBAY, GENOA, and MARSEILLES as follows:—

TO MARSEILLES OR GENOA.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave on or about.
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	25th May
Homayun	3,363	T. L. Molony	13th July
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	27th July

In both Steamers superior accommodation is provided for Passengers. The Vessels are fitted throughout with Electric Light and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. While special arrangements have been made as to cuisine, the fairs range from Rs. 300 to Rs. 350 according to location of Cabin, return passages being granted at greatly Reduced Rates. Further particulars may be had on application to the Undersigned or the local Shipping and Passenger Agents.

M. M. SHIRAZEE, No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort. Agent.

11 Gold Medals awarded.

Number of inventions patented

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,

FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS,

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The Inspection of our wares is respectfully invited

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:—

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up.....Gold $ 3,250,000,000

RESERVE FUND and undivided profits.....Gold $ 3,375,444,33

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Mexico.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Panama.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Colon.
Manila.	Kobe.	Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

H. A. W. BRENT, Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE, 42-43, Church Gate Street.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... " 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	... " 16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Haien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tieling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE GIFT OF GIVING SOMETHING DIFFERENT.

IF you require something novel, something that "gets away" so to speak from the usual offerings of presents, there are sound reasons why the choice of cultivated people should fall on HAWKES' CUT GLASS.

Not only has HAWKES' CUT GLASS won first honours at every exposition of note within current memory, but in the cosmopolitan field of art it is not less distinguished. Among the finest CUT GLASS of the Age Hawkes' is acknowledged to be one of the artistic wares of the world. HAWKES' characteristics are uncommon ones. The cutting is clear, elegant, exact. The colour is the matchless, perfect white. Every design shows the imagination, poetry, and freedom of the artist.

We now have on exhibition a choice collection of

HAWKES' CUT GLASS

and which consists of specimens of the most beautiful things. If you are interested in the selection of a gift or in the further enhancement of your own table—the dining table, the toilet table, "the little table" where crystal and flower colour would lend a happy touch inspection would interest. If you have no immediate purchase in mind we would be equally pleased to introduce to you this department of our stock,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR HAWKES' CUT GLASS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following:—

GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.

MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.

PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.

ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.

WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

MALARIA MIXTURE, prepared by FRANCESCO RANA of Bari, in Italy, cure guaranteed.

BRIOSCHI'S 'CETRATE,' an effervescent drink for the young and aged use freely in every house in Italy.

Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class House of Italy and France.

A TEMPERANCE COCKTAIL!

The drink **YOU NEED** this Hot Weather

is a **"VITALIA"** Cocktail

A Pleasant, Refreshing, Stimulating drink, containing the new Life Food **"VITALIA."**

Ask for it at

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 84 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

THE TREAD IS RE-INFORCED

by the introduction of a row of Rubber studs on either side. These help to protect and preserve the tread practically double the strength of the walls without affecting the resilience, and further prevent any tendency to skid.

The 1911

DUNLOP

CYCLE TYRE

is the limit in comfort, safety and economy.

MADRAS OFFICE: ... ... 188 c, Mount Road.

BOMBAY OFFICE: ... ... 3, Wallace Street.

150° 150°

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

SPECIALLY IMPORTED FROM AMERICA

Highest grade LAMP OIL

Rs. 6 per case ex-Godown.

Apply to—

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD.,

GRAHAM'S BUILDING, FORT, BOMBAY.

150° 150°

GRIMAULT & Co.'s 'ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS Re 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE

Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Myrophal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE S. S. "DUKE OF YORK" has ARRIVED from MAURITIUS and DISCHARGES in DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature, pay freight and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

W. & A GRAHAM & Co.
Agents.

FOR SALE
TELEGRAPHIC CODE.

WHITELAWS TELEGRAPH CYPHERS
with
TERMINATIONAL ORDER.
A Selection of **200,000 WORDS**
from
the FRENCH, SPANISH, PORTUGUESE, ITALIAN, and LATIN LANGUAGES,
not exceeding TEN LETTERS,
arranged both in ALPHABETICAL and TERMINATIONAL order.

IN 2 BULKY VOLUMES.

To be sold off very Cheap.

Apply to "TELEGRAPHS," care of this Paper.

HARWOOD ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

ENTRIES for the ensuing season are requested to be sent to the undersigned on or before THURSDAY, the 18th instant.

J. B. LIME,
Jt. Hony. Secretary
Care of Messrs. Chas. Brown and Co.
Prince's Dock.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

BOOKING OF THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS BY THE PUNJAB EXPRESS TRAIN.

WITH effect from the 10th May 1911, 3rd class passengers are also booked by the PUNJAB EXPRESS TRAIN as follows :—

FROM	TO
All Express stopping stations between Bombay and Baroda.	All Express stopping stations between Godhra and Delhi and via Delhi and vice versa.
Metre-gauge stations between Khandwa and Nanganwan stations north of Ratlam on the Malwa Section.	All Express stopping stations between Nagda and Delhi and via Delhi and Amargarh to Bombay and vice versa.
All Express stopping stations between Delhi and Delhi and via Delhi.	All Express stopping stations between Delhi and Godhra including via Delhi and vice versa.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay 13th May 1911.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES of the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION will be REMOVED on MONDAY, the 15th May, 1911, to the Ground Floor of CARLTON HOUSE, Outram Road off Hornby Road, pending construction of New Premises at Church Gate Street.

Carlton House is next to the Cathedral Boys' High School.

Bombay, 9th May 1911.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS TO SIMLA.

THROUGH CARRIAGE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KALKA.

FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for two months, will be issued on any date during May, June and July, from BOMBAY, MHOW, NEEMUCH and NASIRABAD to SIMLA, at the following REDUCED FARES :—

Stations.	Return fares. Rs. a. p.	Route by which available.
Bombay.....	128 10 0	Via Nagda Muttra Railway, Delhi and Saharanpur.
Mhow.....	108 9 0	
Neemach	95 14 0	Via Ajmer, Delhi and Saharanpur.
Nasirabad.....	85 13 0	

BOMBAY-SIMLA TIMINGS.—Leave Bombay 21·15 hours, arrive Simla 18·30 hours. Leave Simla 8·15 hours, arrive Bombay 7·15 hours. Time occupied 46 hours approximately. Corridor carriages, dining car, electric lights and fans on Bombay-Kalka service. Through carriage between Bombay and Kalka.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ: RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP, BRASS SCRAP, METAL WHITE SCRAP IN INGOTS, &c., &c.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive tenders at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 24th May, 1911, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 and a minimum of Rs. 200 only) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit, without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government promissory notes, will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove WITHIN ONE MONTH from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 21st April, 1911.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE JAFFERALI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
(In Liquidation)

SALE OF MILL PREMISES, ENGINES, BOILERS, MACHINERY AND PLANT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the premises, engines, boilers, machinery and the property belonging to the above Company, which comprises 14,080 ring spindles and 5,472 mule spindles in all 19,552 spindles and 312 looms and preparatory machines, &c., relating thereto, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION under the orders and directions of the District Court of Surat, in the District Court after 12 noon on 15th June, 1911.

The conditions of sale and further particulars can be had from the undersigned on application and the property will be on view after 1st June during the office hours.

T. K. ENGINEER,
Official Liquidator,
Jafer Ali Spg. & Wg. Co. Ltd.
(In Liquidation.)

Sonifalia Surat, Dated 13th May, 1911.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of May, 1911, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) the following :—

By order of the Trustees of the late Bai Mongibai, widow of Khatai Parmanand.

1 diamond necklace.
2 diamond bangles.
1 small diamond necklace.
1 diamond necklace.
1 diamond nose ring.
2 pearl earrings.
8 diamond beads.
1 pearl rose ring.
Besides gold waak set with diamond and emeralds, ring. bangles &c., &c.

On account of the consignor, a lot of the hosiery :—

50 dozen mercerised handkerchiefs.
45 dozen gents' socks.
35 dozen lace black stockings.
20 dozen silk lined lace black and tan stockings.
20 dozen different coloured tan stockings.
30 dozen embroidered stockings.
3 Cashmere pieces 54 inches by 16 1-2, 54 inches by 20 and 54 inches by 35 1-2 yards.
14 dozen under shirts.
20 dozen bathing costumes.

On account of the concerned—

1 crate English crockery, consisting of flat and deep plates 9 1-2 inches to 10 1-2 inches, printed pattern (porcelain and semi-porcelain.)
1 crate English crockery, consisting of 30 dozen jugs, printed pattern and gold border.

On account of the concerned.—

100 bottles Vicker's ink.
1 bale old vests.
50 dozen glass, flower vases, printed flower pattern red and blue flower tubes.

On account of the consignor.—

8 fire and thieves' proof Midland safes, sizes 27 in. to 32 in.
Miscellaneous articles consisting of 1 goods carrier tricycle, billiards, lamps, 1 Barlock typewriter, 1 piano, etc.

SALE OF 120 CASES WHISKY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of May, 1911, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), the following :—

By order of Mr. Manshanker Vajeshanker and on account and at the risk of the mortgagers—

120 cases whisky.
18 „ Valento wine (Valento Raisin wine.)
10 „ Still Hock.

A deposit of 25 per cent. or, if required, cash will be paid by the purchasers at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th May, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of about 15 Candies Droppings No. 1.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 16th instant at 3 p. m. (S. T.) J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mill on De Lisle Road, Parel, by order of the Agents and on account and at the risk of Vazirally Bundeally.

About 15 candies Droppings No. 1.

Samples can be seen on application to the Manager of the Mill.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and the goods weighed within three days from the day of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 15th May, 1911.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASE

INCLUDING
ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY,
One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.
PREMIUMS FOR FULLEST BENEFITS
£6 or £7 per annum.
INDIAN AGENTS :
MESSRS. KING KING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO

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RETAIL SUPPLIERS :—Messrs. BRANDON & CO., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO. Hummum Street, Fort.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH
NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT
OUR GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
"A BOTTLE OF MILK."
A pathetic pourtrayal of a brother's love shown in an episode of the Seige of Paris 1870.
"THE MYSTERY OF LONELY GULCH."
A daring story of love and death on the American Frontier.
"FOOLSHEAD"
Municipal Health Inspector. A critical study in hygiene and a scream of laughter
and
OTHER POPULAR PICTURES
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SKATING RINK.

PRACTICE SESSIONS:—DAILY 8 to 9 a. m.
EVENING do. :—THURSDAYS only, 6 to 8 with Band.
NIGHT do. :—SATURDAYS only, 9-30 to 11-30 with Band.
TUESDAY, 16TH MAY,
DANCING
AND
SKATING
From 9-30 to Midnight.

Bombay Gazette.

SPLENDID SERIES OF EIGHT
CORONATION ARTICLES.
By a Brilliant Triumvirate :—
The DUKE of ARGYLL
Mr. A. C. FOX-DAVIES
Mr. PHILIP GIBBS

WE have arranged for the following series of Special Coronation Articles, which will appear in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, as follows :—

May 20th—Robes and Coronets for the Coronation
May 27th—The Hereditary Coronation Officers
June 3rd—The Coronation Ceremony.
By A.C. Fox-Davies, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. Editor of Armorial Families and late editor of Dod's Peerage. Author of The Complete Guide to Heraldry, Their Majesties' Court, The Book of Public Arms, &c., &c.
N.B.—Mr. Fox-Davies, is recognised as the chief living writer on Heraldry. His first brief was the Norfolk Peerage case, and he was paid a record first brief fee. He made his first speech in public at the bar of the House of Lords. He has been appointed one of the officers for the Coronation ceremony in the Abbey.

[The earlier articles of this series appeared on May 13.]

June 10th—Westminster Abbey: Its Glories and Eventful History
By Philip Gibbs, Author of The Street of Adventure, &c., &c.
June 17th } Modern Kingship
June 22nd } (Two Articles)
By His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K. T., Hereditary Master of the Royal Household, Scotland ; Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland ; Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle.

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YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING ? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

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REPAIRS TO MOTOR CARS.—That is our speciality. No work too small, none too large. Honest and intelligent workmanship. No broken promises. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols ; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols ; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0 ; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0 ; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

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REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
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No slipping off the Nose.
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SELF CURE NO FICTION ! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
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in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharge either sex suspending injections
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Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
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CURES TO STAY CURED.
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If printed on flap Re. 4 per thousand.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world ; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT ; and under take general Banking Business of every description.
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AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
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The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank,
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS,
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

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Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,250,000
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000
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FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
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Acting Manager.

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RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 23,00,000

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FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.
E. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent.
1 Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th May, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as single and double almyrahs, cupboards, writing, dressing and washhand tables, grand square pianos, harmonium, typewriters, book and hatstand office table, double harness, Gents' saddle, carriage lamps, sofas and chairs, double door large safe camera, phonographs.

On account and at the risk of the concerned.—23 bundles electric cable wire 70-40,

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Rukhmanibai, widow of Atmaram Govindram, consisting of wardrobe with chest of drawers, silk odhnis, gold border pitambers, woollen shawls, turbans, Sheds, German silver vessels, copper and brass pots, etc.

By order of Merwanjee Kaikobad Esqr. Solicitor, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 930 of 1910, (Haridas Laljee vs. Narotam Raghowjee), large and small pearls, ornaments, such as pearl bikhvaii gold mala, googries rings, choodies, thalia &c.

AT 3 P. M,

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 double-seated brougham.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.

SALE OF 497 CASKS OF MOLASSES.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Sadick Haji Hussein Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday the 17th May, at places and hours mentioned below ; at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at B. Shed Prince's Dock (H. H. C.), 36 casks molasses ex s.s. "Shah Amir" and at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Carnac Bunder (H. H. C.) 461 casks molasses ex s.s. "Shah Amir".

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF Building Materials for removal, of the Present premises of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, at Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from the above Bank, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of May, next, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the materials of the above structure, which is now to be demolished.

25 p. c. of the sale price must be paid at the time of Auction and the balance within 10 days of purchase.

The entire structure down to ground level must be demolished and all materials removed from the premises within a month and a half from the date of sale.

The purchaser shall have to absolutely remove the upper floor of the building within 3 weeks from the date of auction, failing which, the Bank shall have the power to remove it at the risk and expense of the purchaser.

The Bank reserves the right to reject the highest or any tender.

Under instructions from the Administrator General of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 29th May 1911, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.) at their Rooms, the effects of the late Rukhmanibai, widow of Atmaram Gowindram, consisting of gold and silver ornaments.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th May, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unserviceable Municipal Stores.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p. m. (B. T.) sell by Public Auction, at the Central Stores (Water Works Stores) Chinchpoogly, a large lot of unserviceable stores consisting of auger screw, empty ink bottle, empty casks and drums, broken chairs, grey-warm blanket, china cups, gun metal hose, fountains, glass sheets, N. P. hydrants, keys iron for stop top brass, makintosh pillows, piston roller, brass screws, large pipe cutting lathe, vertical engine and boiler for lathe, cast iron scrap, upright octagonal and stoping cases etc., etc.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p. m. (B. T.) at the Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot, Tardeo.

A large quantity of unserviceable stores consisting of empty bottles, India rubber hose, helmets, W. I. boiler tubes, iron troughs, vent shaft, cane baskets, iron chain, wooden pieces, kerosine oil empty tins, empty jars, empty casks, galvanized fittings, brass boring, brass scrap, copper scrap, picks axes, quamallas, Weston's patent blocks, typewriter, time pieces, galvanised buckets, leather scrap, W. I. scrap, zinc scrap, cannoes, lead, soap, and rubber scrap, iron drums, powras, W. I. tanks, wooden hand carts brougham carriage, empty drums, etc., etc.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p. m. (B. T.) at Paltan Road Workshop, behind the Crawford Market.

A large quantity of unserviceable stores consisting of C. I scrap, W. I. scrap, W. I. pipes and tubbs, C. I. naves, C. I. firebars, W. I. tyre bars, W. I. sheets and plates, drain cart bodies, W. I. tank, canvas and rubber lined hose, rubber hose and scrap, leather scrap, empty casks, empty tins and drums, gunmetal, scrap, gunmetal borings, coal ashes, iron trough, W. I. chimney, N. S carts with bodies, zinc scrap, Thornycroft steam meat wagon, 8 H. P. Marshal engine, 100 volt Parkar Dynamo with board, cables, switches and accessories, etc., etc.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th May, 1911.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

Auction Sale of Old Stores, Ship's Furniture, Fittings, Boats, etc , e'c.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th May, 1911, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon :—

A quantity of old stores, ship's requisites, fittings, etc., consisting of old canvas, sails, canvas cutting, old flags, old ropes, brass, copper, lead, and wooden fittings, broken glass, and crockeryware, boats, Europe rope, brass fittings, knives, carpets, old troops, mess utensils, leather belting rubber cuttings, ironware, and miscellaneous other articles.

Purchasers will have to pay whatever Customs duty, etc., that may be and clear the goods within ten days from the date of auction.

AUCTION SALE OF SWEEPING, OLD WOOD IRON, ETC.

Messrs. MEDESSE and CO., have received instructions from the Superintendent, Bombay Port Trust Docks, to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 22nd May 1911, at 2-30 p.m., at the Victoria and Prince's Docks premises.

A quantity of grain sweeping, old wood, iron etc.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweeping, etc. etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 P.M. at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot a quantity of unclaimed goods, bags of cotton-seed, wheat, jowari, grain, tilly, linseed, rapeseed, bags of groundnuts, groundnut seeds, rice, hards, steel beams, thread and slate pencils, guilted frames, luggage glass panes, empty drums, candles, iron fencing, iron bars, gunny bags, kegs of paint, drum of oil, wool, lanterns, sulphate, Bhaugar cement, nails, twine, wooden pieces, motor tyres, iron sheets, 2 iron rollers, sugar, dates, jagree, old records, condemned sheets hoop and bands, heaps of sweeping grains, and other miscellaneous articles.

1 bag of white earth (ex-Gwalior to W. Bunder. Invoice No. 49 of 12-11-10.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 15th May, 1911.

PRADER RIPU.

A Sure Remedy for Leucorrhœa (Whites). Cure is imminent. Strongly recommended to try it once. Price Rs. 3 a bottle. Apply to

SAPAT & CO.,
Chemists, Bombay, No. 2.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

WANTED.

GUARDIANS to apply for prospectus of National Medical College of India. Teaches L. M. S., and M. B. Subjects Annual Scholarship offered by Dr. S. K. Mullick, M.S.M.D., Rs. 50 and 40 (Matriculate) Rs. 30 and 25 (non-Matriculates). Apply to the DEAN, 191, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

INSURANCES.

BONUS YE

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, May 12.] [BOMBAY, May 13.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	81 3-4	1-8	
do. Bonds ...	95 3-4	un	chgd
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan..	96 1-4	un	chgd
do. Govt. Securities...	64 7-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24 11-16	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence...	24 3-4	un	chgd
do. in New York ...	53 1-2	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25-30 1-2	un	chgd
do. at Berlin...	20-45		1-2
do. at New York...	4-86 3-8		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th Mar.		
Bills, 3 months' sight.	2 3-16	1-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills, 3 months' sight.	2 3-8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 7-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 1-8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 1-2	1-8	
Interest 7 day Market Loans...	1 1-2	un	chgd

Bar Gold ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver.—China buying.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS. £

Silver to Bombay ...	60,000
Bar Gold to Bombay...	220,000
Silver to Calcutta ...	30,000
Sovereigns to Bombay ...	20,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady. Limited demand.
Futures	Quiet but steady.
East Indian	... .
Manchester	Active. Prices hardening.
Total Sales	... 4,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	250
Imports	... 1,000
Mid Americans	... 8-42+07
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...10 5-8+1-8

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
3-08	7-93	7-91	7-64	7-17
+01	unchgd	unchgd	+02	+03
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	
6-97	6-91	6-89	6-89	
+03	+03	+03	+03	

New York Official noon call July 15-76 October 13-09.

NEW YORK—

Receipts at all U. S. Ports	... Bales. 8,000
Receipts at U. S. Last year	... 8,000
Exports to Great Britain	.....
Exports to Continent	... 8,000
Spot Cotton—	15-90 unchgd
Futures—Month of May 15-74+01	Declined on unfavorable cables and advanced partially on covering.
Futures—Month of July 13-09—05	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	...15 1-2+1-8
Futures—Month of July	...15-75—04
Do. do Oct.	...13-03—08
Closing Tone of Spot Cotton	...Firm.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of cotton at U. S. Ports	61,000
Do. exports to Great Britain	37,000
Do. do. to France and Continent	54,000
Do. do. to Japan	.....
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports	396,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports	257,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

F. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool C. I. F.... 7 4-32

Buyers &c.—Sellers.

Months—May-June.

Fair Red Cocconada C. I. F. London ... d 6 7-16

Cocconada Ginned C I F London ... d 6 19-32

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi ...34 5-8+3-8

Do. Months—May-June.

Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.

Red Karachi ...Nominal.

Do. Month—

Do. Name of Ports—

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs. ...34+1-4

Do. Months—May-June—Sellers.

Buyers &c.—Firmer.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...35 3-8+3-8

Do. Month—April.—Value.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 35 p.c. ex-ship 44 1-2

Do. Months—May-June, unch gd

Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 35 p.c. ex-ship 47

Do. Months—May-June, unchgd

Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.

Brown Cawnpore ...41 unchgd

Do. Months—June-July—Sellers.

Do. Name of Ports—Amsterdam.

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...71 3-4+1-4

Do. Months—June-July—Done.

Do. Name of Ports—Amsterdam.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 11 7-8 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...4 8 3-4—Sellers—Steady.

METALS—

Copper Braziers	...£ 65 3-4
Yellow Metal	...d 6
Standard Copper G. M. B.	...£53 9-16
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs a. i. f. Liverpool	0 14 1 1-2
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp.....	4 15 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool	10 10 0
Basic Steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India..	5 5 0

FREIGHT—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal ... 10s.

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags.	...13 7 1-2—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment	...July-Aug.
Tone—Firmer. Nothing much doing.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	...12-6—Nominal.
Do. Months of Shipments	...May.
Tone—No business.	
German Beet-root 88 p. c	...10-7—Sellers.
Months of Shipments	...June.
Tone—Market opened dull and closed steadier.	
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India	...14 4 1-2—Sellers
Months of Shipments	...May-August.
Tone—Quiet.	
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay	...11 4 1-2—Value.
Months of Shipments	...May
Tone—Quiet.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta	May-June—10 5 1-4—Value.
Do do.	June-July—10 3 3-4—Value.
	July-Dec—10 4 1-2—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Tarachi	May-June—10 6 3-4—Value.
Do. do.	June-July—10 5 1-4—Value.
	July-Dec—10-6—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta	May-June—11-0 —Value.
Do. do.	June-July—11 6 3-4—Value.
	July-Dec—11 7 1-2—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi	May-June—11 7 1-2—Value.
Do. do.	June-July—11 8 1-4—Value.
	July-Dec—11-9—Value.

General Tone—Poor demand.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [13TH May, 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
160 Bars Silver	3,00,000	London	International Bank
42 do do...	75,000	do	Hongkong Bank
12 do do...	2,25,000	do	Eastern Bank
297 do do...	5,25,000	do	Yokohama Bank
10 Boxes Sovs.	7,50,000	do	Mercantile Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY, BY RAIL, on 11th May, 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	54	63,287
B B and C I Railway ...	79	92,972

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened quiet at 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T., 1s. 4 3-32d. demand, and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight credits. Private bills continue scarce and could be placed at 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight. There is little enquiry for Bank remittance. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d. to 7-32d
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 3-16d. June
Do. do France	...171
Do. do Marks	...136 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...133 3-4
Shanghai "	...177 3-4
Japan "	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

Rates opened at 96 3-16 for cash and 96 1-4 for the settlement, but have dropped 1-16 since the morning has been done and at the close the market is quiet but steady at our quotations.

We quote :—

Cash	... Rs.	96	2 0
Settlement	... Rs.	96	3 0

BULLION :—

Bar Silver in London closed 1-16 higher for ready at 24 11-16 and was unchanged for delivery in two months at 24 3-4. The local market opened unchanged at 62 5-8 for ready bars and has remained quiet but steady during the day. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs:	24	0 0
Australian " ...	...	"	24	0 0
Sovereigns " ...	...	"	15	0 0
Silver Ready ex-duty	...	"	62	10 0
" 1st settlement ...		"	62	10 0
" 2nd Settlement...		"	62	13 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

Our market opened quiet with prices easier all round. The depression here continues owing to the limited enquiry for ready cotton in spite of firm markets at home. Unless the demand for ready improves, there can be no life in the market. At the close the market is quiet but steady at our quotations, but rates continue more or less nominal in the absence of business.

For ready cotton there has been very little enquiry by shippers, and mills are buying quietly against actual requirements.

QUOTATIONS :—

OLD CROP.

Fine M G Broach ...	... Rs.	360	May
Do do Khandesh...	... "	310	do
F G do do	... "	298	do
Fine do Khamgaon-Akola...	"	319	do
Do do Bengals ...	... "	306	do
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar...	"	362	do
Do H C Westerns ...	... "	340	do
Do M G do	... "	344	do

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach ...	... Rs.	310	March
Fully Good H G Bengals	... "	248	Jany.
Fine M G Bengal	... "	274	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	...	Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales	...	... 4,000 bales
Total Imports	...	... 2,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
8-10	7-99	7-92	7-64
+02	+01	+01	unchgd
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
7-17	6-97	6-91	6-89	6-89

unchgd.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is firm with a good enquiry.

We quote :—

Ready " ...	Rs.	12	4	6 B. T.
May " ...	"	13	0	0 R. T.
September " ...	"	13	6	6 R. T.

RAPESEED :—The market is steady. We Quote :—

Brown Delhi April-May...	Rs.	7	3	0 R. T.
Yellow Guserat ready ...	"	7	13	0 R. T.
Brown Etawah ready ...	"	6	11	0 R. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—The market is quiet.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	51	8	0
Mimbara ...	"	52	8	0
Yellow Hingaghat ...	"	57	0	0
Black Kutni ...	"	43	8	0

JASTORSEED :—Tone quiet but steady. We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	35	0	0
Forward ...	Rs.	35	8	0

COTTONSEED:—Tone quiet. We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	22	8	0

POPPYSEED :—Tone steady. We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	10	2	0 B. T.
May ...	Rs.	10	12	0 R. T.

GROUNDNUTS :—Tone steady. We Quote:—

Bold ...	Rs.	43	0	0
Small ...	Rs.	41	8	0

MOWRASEED :—Tone firm.

July-August ...	... Rs.	7	3	0 R. T.

WHEAT :—The market is firmer.

We Quote :—

White Delhi May Rs. 4 15 6 R. T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of bombay	1,677 1-2
Bank of Burma	136
Bank of India	68
Eastern Bank	79
Indian Specie	50

MILLS.

David	375
Kohinoor	640
Manockji Petit	2,650
New Great Eastern	165
Standard	915
Sun Mill	80

PRESS.

New Berar	535

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	129
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	169 1-2
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord. ...	280
Colaba Land and Mill	1,155
Treacher and Co.	530
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	16 3-4

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Dholka	120
Tapti-Valley	480

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	8,044 bales.
Wheat	23,117 owts.
Linseed	38,359 "
Rapeseed	7,493 "
Gingellyseed	656 "
Poppyseed	3,911 "
Groundnuts...	2,663 "
Castorseed	11,958 "
Rice	4,633 "
Myrabollams	2,425 "
Cottonseed	23,692 "
Mowrseed	29 "
Gram	3,664 "
Jowar	50 "
Maize	1,420 "

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, May 13.] [BOMBAY, May 14.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	81 11-16		1-16
do. Bonds ...	95 3-4	un	chgd
3-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	96 1-4	un	chgd
3-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 7-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24 11-16	un	chgd
do. 2 months' hence...	24 3-4	un	chgd
Bar Silver in New York ...	53 1-2	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris...	25-30 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin...	20-44		01
do. do. New York...	4-86 3-8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th Mar.		
3 months' sight...	2 3-16	un	chgd
do, Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1-2	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 7-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 7-8		1-4
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1 3-8		1-8
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1 1-2	un	chgd

Bar Gold ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver.—Quiet.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady. Dull.
Futures	... Quiet.
East Indian	... .
Manchester	... Quiet.
Total Sales	... 6,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	250
Imports	... 2,000
Mid-Americans	... 8-41—01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 5-8 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
8-08	7-98	7-91	7-63	7-17
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd	—01	unchgd
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	
6-97	6-91	6-90	6-89	
unchgd	unchgd	+01	unchgd	

NEW YORK—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	Bales. 7,000
Receipts at " Last year	...	.....
Exports to Great Britain	...	5,000
Exports to Continent	...	2,000
Spot Cotton—		15-00+10
Futures—Month of July 15-84+07	Declined on favorable weather reports and advanced later on commission house buying.	
Futures—Month of Oct. 13-09 unchgd		

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	...	15 1-2 unchgd
Futures—Month of July	...	15-79+04
Do, " Oct.	...	13-06+03
Closing Tone of Spot Cotton	...	Firm.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

			Bales.
Total Sales ...	...	...	42,000
Do. Speculation ...	...	...	3,000
Do. Exportation ...	...	...	2,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer ...	...	...	76,000
Do. Actual Export ...	...	...	14,000
Do. Import of the Week ...	...	...	18,000
Do. Stock ...	...	...	902,000
Surat week's Sales...	...	...	400
Do. Indian Speculation ...	...	...	.....
Do. Exportation ...	...	...	.....
Do. Forwarded Consumers ...	...	...	3,700
Do. Actual Exports ...	...	...	200
Do. Week's Imports ...	...	...	6,000
Do. Stocks in Liverpool ...	...	...	11,000
Afloat Americans ...	...	...	50,000
Do. Indian ...	...	...	23,000
Stock of Cotton in London ...	...	...	.....
Cotton Total Visible Supply	...	...	2,670,000 —160,000
Do. Total Visible Supply East Indian			214,000
Do. Quantity in Sight	...	...	11,170,000 +60,000

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi ...34 3-4

Do. Months—May-June.

Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.

Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs ...34 1-4

Do. Months—May-June.—Sellers.

Tone—Firm.

SEEDS.

Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet but steady.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship ...71 3-4

Do. Months—June-July—Value.

Do. Name of Ports—Amsterdam.

Tone of Linseed—Steady.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) ...67

Do. Months—May-June.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)...11 7-8 unchgd.

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...4 9 1-2—Steady.

METALS—

Copper Braziers	£65 1-2

YARN.

40s Banner Mill Twist.....	11 7-8
George Myall's Yarn	11 7-8

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags)	...13 7 1-2—Sellers.
Do, Months of Shipment	...July-Aug.
Tone—Nothing much doing.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	...unchanged.
Do Months of Shipments	...May.
Tone—Nothing whatever doing.	
German Beet-root 88 p.c.	...unchanged.
Months of Shipments	...June.
Tone—Quiet.	
E A R & Similar Crystal C & F India	...14 5 1-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments	...May-August.
Tone—Very little doing.	

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 9th May, 1911, as compared with the statement of 2nd May 1911 :—

Liabilities.	May 2, Rs.	a.	p.	May 9. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,75,00,000	0	0	1,75,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	1,76,04,782	4	1	2,26,32,906	5	11
Other Deposits, &c	15,63,07,912	12	5	15,95,60,649	3	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	8,96,499	3	10	6,88,553	6	7
Sundries	22,03,074	4	9	22,66,440	15	8
	21,45,12,267	9	1	22,26,48,550	0	1
Assets.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities	2,75,71,575	0	0	2 85,91,335	0	0
other authorized Investments ...	66,00,383	0	0	65,59,703	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	4,17,72,240	9	5	4,22,12,264	10	1
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,23,11,253	2	9	4,15,35,437	4	10
Bills discounted, &c	2,97,73,019	3	9	2,99,05,695	14	5
Balances with other Banks ...	27,66,895	6	7	28,42,000	2	0
Bullion	.....			.....		
Dead Stock.....	22,00,010	4	11	22,07,849	12	0
Stamps	13,269	15	8	12,991	6	8
Sundries	1,42,599	0	3	76,393	6	6
	15,31,51,245	11	4	15,39,53,670	8	6
Cash, &c., at... Head Office...	6,13,61,021	13	9	6,86,94,879	7	7
Cash, &c., at... Branches						
	21,45,12,267	9	1	22,26,48,550	0	1

Liabilities.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	27,01,412	Increase.
Government at Branches ...	23,26,713	Do.
Other Deposits	32,52,737	Do.
Post Bills	2,07,945	Decrease.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments.....	9,89,080	Increase.
Loans.....	4,40,024	Do.
Accounts of Credit	7,75,816	Decrease.
Mercantile Bills	1,32,676	Increase.
Cash at Head Office	45,49,874	Do.
Cash at Branches	27,83,984	Do.

Percentage 37-10

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 13.

Fairly general rainfall has occurred in lower Burma and Assam and a few falls have been recorded in Eastern Bengal and the South of the Peninsula.

The conditions in the North-West are becoming favourable for dust and thunderstorms.

The chief amounts are :—Port Blair had two inches, Slipper Island, Dibrugarh and Gauhati, one and a half, Mymensingh, Jalpaiguri and Mysore, one.

Forecast :—Some thunderstorms in North-West India, no change elsewhere.

SIMLA, MAY 14.

Feeble temporary advance in monsoon winds are occurring over the Bay and weather is probably disturbed in the West of Andamans. Fairly general rainfall is reported in Assam and Lower Burma; local rainfall in Upper Burma; and some precipitation occurred in the extreme north.

The Chief amounts are :—Monywa, four inches; Shillong, three quarters; and Jalpaiguri one.

The forecast shows some increase of rain in Upper Burma. No large change elsewhere.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 13TH MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 13th May, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Moderate cloud has appeared in the north south-west Punjab; elsewhere skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in the extreme north and in defect over the rest of the division. Minimum temperature is in excess at Multan and Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Maximum temperature is in excess at most stations; the minimum is in excess at Mainpuri and in defect at Jhansi and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in Upper Sind, lightly clouded in Lower Sind and clear in Rajputana. Humidity is in defect in the northern half of the division. Minimum temperature is 11deg. in excess at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in defect in west Central India. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in south Hyderabad and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at most stations; the minimum is also above normal at Aurangabad, Ahmednagar and Sholapur.

General Remarks.—Isolated thunderstorms have occurred in Mysore and Malabar, but no precipitation of importance has been reported. A noteworthy feature in the weather to-day is the appearance of moderate cloud over Upper Sind and the western half of the Punjab.

Isolated thunderstorms are possible in Malabar, Mysore and the Madras Deccan. A few dust or thunderstorms may occur in the Punjab and the adjacent parts of Rajputana.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 13th May, was 29·812 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 13 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 8 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 20·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct in from these given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elycia s—130 bales wool, D Koondanmal; 110 bales wool, Graham and Co; 95 bales wool, G Khuraj; 50 bales wool, N Khatau; 125 bales wool, E Doosa and Co; 11 bales wool, E Shivji; 97 cwts goat hair, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 90 cwts condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons; 242 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—273 cwts chutney, Framji Nowroji; 150 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Sons; 10 cwts chutney, D B Batha and Co; 305 cwts condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons.

Umona s—2,015 cwts myrabollams, Ebji Umersey.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Locksley Hall s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HULL.

Burnhalm s—510 cwts myrabollams, Ebji Umersey.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bagdale s—4 bales cotton, Rajaram and Co; 450 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 20 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Angers s—400 cwts wheat, K Davechand and Co; 10,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Clan Alpine s—1,509 tons manganese ore Killick Nixon and Co; 2,000 cwts bone pieces craft, Mody and Co; 3,000 cwts teelseed, and 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

Estrar s—55 bales cottonfly, Khimji Vishram and Co; 55 bales cotton, S Urjoon and Co; 330 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Corinthia s—4,000 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co; 4,030 cwts linseed, B S Lloyd and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, Luis Dreytus and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Hohenfels s—3,000 cwts bone pieces craft, Mody and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, Ebji Umersey; 150 cwts oilbanums, S Cooverji and Co.

Cecilia s—175 cwts gum, P Jathabhoy and Co; 100 cwts myrabollams, Ebji Umersey 22 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 2,001 cwts teelseed, William Blythe and Co; 21 cwts gum, S Cooverji and Co.

FOR GENOA.

De Balduino s—100 bales cotton and 2,001 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—100 cwts fanelseed, Volkart Bros; 119 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 55 bales cotton, New Mofussil and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—10 1-2 cwts ganda horns, G B Smoji. Bombay Maru s—2 cases ivory H Ravji.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru s—300 bales cotton, L Ambercrombi and Co.

Ischia s—100 bales cotton, M Umersey and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Ischia s—100 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Ischia s—90 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

The question of Imperial Preference was discussed at a meeting of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Alexander Wylie, formerly member of Parliament for Dumbartonshire, moved that the Chamber should send hearty greetings to the Dominion Premiers, reaffirm a resolution of four years ago that commercial union throughout the Empire could be most readily and advantageously established on a mutual preference basis, and express the hope that the Premiers will visit Glasgow. He remarked that an enormous majority of the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom and the Empire had spoken out clearly and distinctly in favour of Tariff Reform. Sir John Ure Primrose seconded. Mr. D. M. Stevenson moved that the resolution should merely invite the Premiers to Glasgow. The motion was carried, forty-two voting for it, and only ten for the amendment.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

KARACHI.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

A marriage has been arranged between Gerald Cairns Shannon, I.C.S., eldest surviving son of Robert James Shannon, P.W.D., and Nora Kathleen, only daughter of William Lumsden Strange, Chief Engineer in Sind, and Mrs. Strange, Karachi.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES

DEATH.

EVANS—May 8, at Bareilly, Lieut-Col G M Evans, 16th Rajputs.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Our Star Attractions : "The Mystery of Lonely Gulch" and "Foolshead" as Municipal Health Inspector.

Skating Rink : Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies' Session, 9 to 10 a.m., Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p.m. Saturday nights, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Maxim : "Cost must not be considered but results."
—PAGE DAVIS.

SURAT DISPENSARY.—The number of out-patients treated in the Maskati Charitable Dispensary at Kurwa road of Surat in the month of April, were, men 2,015; women, 1,877, and children, 1,695; total 5,587.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Nazar Hussein, a Mahomedan, was found unconscious on the roadside on the Charni Road. A police sepoy removed him to the Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Hospital, where he regained consciousness and stated that he had taken mercuric chloride. The deceased died in the hospital. His body was removed to the Morgue, where an inquest was held and a verdict of suicide was returned.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest on Saturday, touching the death of a Hindu woman, named Jamnabai aged 60. On the evening of the 5th instant, at about half-past seven o'clock the deceased was walking along Bellasis Road, when near the Parsee Statue a motor-car driven by Mr. Robert Godfrey Baldock came up from the direction of the Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Hospital. As people were crossing the road near the junction Mr. Baldock drove very slowly and blew his horn. He was also on the right side. The deceased got confused and came in front of the car and was knocked down and one of the wheels of the car passed over her legs. She was removed to the hospital where her leg was amputated and she died in the Hospital. The jury returned a verdict that the death was due to septic pneumonia and gangrene following injuries received by the deceased by being knocked down and run over by a motor-car.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.—The Hon. Secretary begs to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the following contributions towards the above School. Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 61,021-4-4; the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the year 1911-12, Rs. 2,500; the Bombay Government Grant-in-Aid for the year 1910-11, Rs. 1,500; Mr. Naoroji Bapuji Tachakra, (Promissory Note), Rs. 500; Mrs. Dadabhoy, Rs. 100; Mr. Parshotamdas Karsandas Mulji, "in sacred memory of his late mother Bai Vunchkorbai", Rs. 100; A Zoroastrian "on the auspicious occasion of the marriage of his son," Rs. 100; the Zoroastrians of Cawnpore, through Dr. D. C. Dumasia, Rs. 90; amount realised from the collection-box at the Naosari Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, 1911, Rs. 6,311-9; Mr. Pherozshaw Merwanji Murzaban, Rs. 50; Messrs. Nusserwanji Khurshedbai Bheasnia and Company, Rs. 50; "anonymous", Rs. 30; in sacred memory of the 59th month's Baj Rojgar ceremony of the late Bai Kharshedji Shapurji Jivaji" Roj 11, Maha 6th, 1280 Y. Z., Rs. 25; Mr. G. B. Trivedi "in sacred memory of his late mother," R

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's steamer Chyebassa, 3992 tons, Captain P L Wadge, sailed on Saturday for Antwerp &c, with a general cargo.

The P and O Co's steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain H G H Lewellin, sailed on Saturday for Aden with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nuzani, 2,870 tons, Captain H J Crebbin, sailed on Sunday for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo and 10 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Masagon, 3,279 tons, Captain C Cocklin, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mutter, 2,985 tons, Captain H W Tallent, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta April 11 via coast ports with a general cargo and 4 cabin and 4 deck passengers.

The steamer Duke of York, 1956 tons, Captain W H Tong, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Mauritius April 22 via Karachi with a cargo of sugar.

The steamer Benwood, 2412 tons, Captain F Jackson arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban April 21, with ballast.

The B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, R N R, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi 11 May, with mails, general cargo and passengers.

The Italian mail steamer D Balduino, 2,684 tons, Captain Maganzini, will sail to-day for Genoa, &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Alexandra, 2,484 tons, Captain J J Reed, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Calcutta, May 1, with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Norkowa, 1,074 tons, Captain P V Hugo, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Bunbury 18th April with a cargo of timber.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

R I M S Northbrook .....Comdr B H Jones.....R I M
R I M S Hardinge.....Comdr C M Luck .....R I M
H M S Sphinx.....Comdr J Harvey R N.....Special Service Steamer
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr N B Huddleston..... R I Marine
R I M S Investigator...Capt C S Hickman ...Survey St
R I M S Palinurus .....Lt W Taylor .....Survey Vessel
H M S Espiegle...Comdr C M Lefroy Slook .....

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 13.

Brinkburn.....2420 Jelland .....W & A G & Co
Benwood.....2412 Jackson.....T Morrison & Co
Craigard.....21 28 Barnes.....T Morrison & Co
Crosby .....2530 Bony .....W & Graham & Co
Daylight (ship)...3548 Byde .....Standard Oil Co
Duke of York...1956 Tong .....
Eboulan .....2444 Davies .....T Morrison & Co
Ellen.....2474 Jacobsen .....Corry Bros Co
Gymerio.....2558 Williams .....S Tajbhoy
Ivydene.....2277 Binks .....T Morrison & Co
Kasara .....504 Elton .....M M & Co
Kilkerran.....2412 Burdon.....
Lawada.....2124 Wellingham .....M M & Co
Masagon .....3279 Cocklin .....M M & Co
Natra.....3627 Lassen .....Bombay Co
Nurani.....2870 Crebbin.....T Morrison & Co
Pantakota.....2209 Cole .....M M & Co
Shah Jehan .....2566 Born .....Shan S N Co
Waroonga.....1602 Bambar .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Corinthia	2356	Smith	Dunkirk	20-5	W & A G & Co
B Burnholme	2183	Storm	Dunkirk	20-5	W & A Graham & Co
C & R Locksley Hall	2310	Mason	Manchester	21-5	Killick Nixon & Co
D & E Olivia	2352	Mallett	Dunkirk	20-5	K Nixon & Co
F J. Ian Alpine	2285	Sharpland	Dunkirk	22-5	J P & Co
G Kanaka	2365	Schmit	Zanzibar	16-5	A S & Co
H Nadari	1458	Lorwo	R S Porta	17-5	B & P S N Co
K Langbank	2966	Rous	Antwerp	20-5	W & A Graham & Co
M Craigvar	2374	Edmonds	Amsterdam	23-5	T Morrison & Co
N Bendu	2921	Millson	Baltimore	16-5	R A Willis
O Baglaia	1934	Kirby	Antwerp	24-5	J M & Co
P Angus	2320	Wakers	Dunkirk	23-5	T Morrison & Co
Q Umona	2388	Mitchell		17-5	Middlesbrough W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Clan Macnab	2932	Eid,way	Dunkirk	27-5 J F & Co
2	Elysia	3994	Robertson	Liverpool	20-5 W & A Graham & Co
3	Ixia	3480	Belsito	Hongkong	16-5 Rubattino Line
4	D Baldnino	2684	Magazini	Genoa	15-5 Rubattino Line
5	Istria	2979	Jacob	Dunkirk	18-5 K Nixon & Co
7	Bohemia	3305	Gillhuber	Trieste	16-5 A L S N Co
8	Magician	3271	Harris	Liverpool	20-5 W & A Graham & Co
9	Hohenfels	3408	Muller	Karachi	16-5 W & A Graham & Co
12	Egypt	4207	Summers	London	20-5 P & O Co
15	Bombay Maru	3398	Teranaka	Kobe	19-5 N Y Kaisha
16	Hoscince	993	Hughes	Jeddah	15-5 B & P S N Co

H W V D

Linga.....951 Rothwell...Karachi...15-5...M M & Co

M W D D

Badrie.....1613 Jones ...N F...N F...J Joewajee & Sons

H W P D

Courland...760 Ebrahim...G Port ..19-5 Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri.....853 Dawood...B'nager...17-5 Bo S N Co Ld
Nutravati ...699 Pakeera...N F...N F...Bo S N Co Ld Offside
D & E Ula.....3426 Sullivan...N F ...N F...M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
13	Muttra	Tallent	Calcutta, Apr 11
	Duke of York	Tong	Mauritius, Apr 22
	Benwood	Jackson	Durban, Apr 21
	Linga	Rothwell	Karachi, May 11
	Alexandra	Reed	Calcutta, May 1
14	Norkowa	Hugo	B'bury, Apr 18

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
13	Annaberg	Schutt	H'burg, &c
	Chyebassa	Wadge	Antwerp, &c
	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden

The following vessel. obtained their portclearances on Saturday :—

Steamer Masagon, Cocklin, for Calcutta, &c.
" D Balduino, Maganzini, for Genoa, &c.

The steamer Benwood, for Genoa, began to load on Saturday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 12th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 13th May.

387. Command—Major P R Cadell, will assume Command of the Battalion during the absence of Colonel R W L Dunlop on leave.

388. Musketry.—The Miniature Range at Carnac Road, will be open for competition matches 1, 2 & 3 on Saturday 20th from 2 to 5 p.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

The Indian Union Society held its second annual dinner at the Waldorf Hotel on Saturday evening, April 22, under the presidency of Mrs. S. V. Mukerjee. A large gathering included Mr. N. Chatterjee, Mr. G. Lewes Dickinson, Mr. D. Mukerjee, Dr. Yamikin, Mr. Cobden Unwin, Mr. Bepin C. Pal, Mrs. and Miss Parbury, Dr. P. K. Ray (assistant to the Educational Adviser to Indian Students) and Mr. and Mrs. Rothenstein. After the toast of "India" had been proposed by Mr. G. L. Dickinson and acknowledged by Mr. D. Mukerjee, Mr. M. N. Mallik gave the toast of "The Guests." Mr. Rothenstein, in response, spoke of the grandeur of Indian art, and asked the educated people of that country to encourage the admirable craftsmen and artists of every kind in their midst. Dr. Yamikin, replying for "The Ladies," said that the greatest strength of the East lay in philosophic thought—the higher aspect of life. People in the West talked of, and feared, a Yellow Peril. There need be no such fear. They of the Orient were the women of the world and the people of the West were the men of the world. The president acknowledged the toast of "The Indian Union Society," and proposed the health of the Cambridge "Indian Majlis" and of the Oxford University Indians' Club.

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AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

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Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins).	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins).	3 10 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Monday, 15th May, 1911.

THE MINERALS OF INDIA.

THE paper read before the Royal Society of Arts on April 27 by Sir T. H. Holland was certainly one of the most informing and comprehensive of the many good lectures delivered at John Street, Adelphi. The Professor's masterly grasp of his subject and his intelligent appreciation of the past efforts and future intentions of Government in the encouragement of mining enterprise made "The Trend of Mineral Development in India" as easy and interesting to follow as a Kindergarten lesson. The high value that Sir T. H. Holland places on the mineral wealth of India is evident from this one sentence: "I would more readily grant the power of life and death to an administration than freedom in disposing of its minerals," for he is sure that on them depends the industrial future of the country, and that, once exhausted, they cannot—unlike agricultural resources—be reproduced. "There are no fertilisers for exhausted mines." Holding these views, it is comforting to know that the former Director of the Geological Survey of India considers the attitude of Government towards mineral questions good enough to stand critical examination or comparison with that of Colonial Governments. The mining rules for India framed by Lord George Hamilton, have borne fruit in increased confidence and in more numerous mining, prospecting and exploring licences being taken out yearly. In 1899 only 60 of these were granted, by 1909, 693 were taken out in Government lands alone, besides the concession granted in Native States and by zemindars who own mineral rights. Certain modifications in the rules are now proposed, chiefly for the protection of the real investor and the stringent control of the mere speculator, the pirate who delights in "jumping" a claim without any intention of honest work, or the company promoter who looks to dive for the ready-made cash in his neighbour's pocket rather than the crude ore in mother earth. One great difficulty affecting mineral working in India is the want of provision for the grant of guarantees for a water-supply—that most necessary adjunct to mine-dressing—where streams cross various territories and involve interference with other industries or with the water-supply of dense populations. But in time even this problem may be solved to the benefit of all parties.

The value of the principal minerals raised in India was in 1909 almost double that produced in 1899, and as the figures represent pit-mouth prices, the market value was still higher. In the very simplicity of Indian mining conditions Sir Thomas Holland sees a great danger, that of unstable equilibrium which may be upset by a very slight change in the balance, *i.e.*, the market price. As long as ore can be raised for export in the raw state, and until metallurgical and chemical industries are at work in India, this danger will react on mining operations and the profit the country might derive from them. The cost of transit to distant markets is a formidable item and as most of the ore is exported precisely as it leaves the mine, three-quarters of a ton of the purified metal has to bear the expense of the freight for at least two tons of the ore, a cruel economic disadvantage. Nevertheless until the country provides local markets for its metals and their by-products, it is better to secure the small profit gained by the export of raw ores than to let them lie idle in the ground. Of the many minerals that have had a rapid appreciation in India of recent years, perhaps manganese is the best instance. Since 1892 when the mining of this ore began here, four and a half million tons of high-grade manganese have been exported, its value at Indian ports was about five and a half million sterling and in European markets eight millions. The loss of this difference is bad enough, and was but little adjusted by the trifle of £56,000, received by the Government and by Native States in royalties, or by the amount paid for labour and transport in India. It is, however, as well that these manganese deposits should bring in a certain, if small, profit to the country, which so far cannot employ the ore in steel manufactures of its own. But Sir T. Holland devoutly hopes that when India arrives at employing her native skill in such works she may not find that the manganese miner has "picked the eyes out of the country." Meanwhile India imports, one way and another. Metals and inorganic chemicals—which before the opening of the Suez Canal she worked and made for herself—to the value of about 21 millions sterling, besides artificial dyes. Of coal and petroleum the imports are being steadily reduced by the use of indigenous products.

But the European chemist still has it all his own way; his use of scientific methods, of water-power and electricity give him advantages over the tropical products that nature manufactures on her own old show but sure recipes. Sugar and indigo are two proofs of this triumph of art over nature. Indian sugar bows before the foreign article and Indian indigo has been long dying a lingering death in sight of its synthetic rival. Professor Holland would like to see technical science applied on the spot to the tropical advantages India enjoys so that she might work out her own economic independence, but it is a long cry from the inauguration of a system of technical education by Government order to the perfect training of an effective army of experts. Still India is, in spite of all obstacles, now exploiting her simple mineral resources with commendable energy, especially her coal, petroleum and gold. Of the former twelve million tons form the annual outturn, and supply fuel to her railways and the native industries, besides giving employment to 120,000 persons. Petroleum production has increased to an amazing degree throughout most of the oil-bearing areas, especially in Burma and Assam. In 1909 the quantity available was more than six times that of 1900, and yet India uses so much mineral oil that, besides the home product of 233½ million gallons, she still imports 90 million gallons from abroad. We shall soon know the value of the iron ore in the Mourbanj deposits which the Tata Company have begun to develop on a large scale. Gold placed by the Professor low in the list of Indian minerals, as being of less importance to the industrial interests of the country, is mined to the value of about two millions sterling yearly. The mica found in India is the very best, from the fact that it has remained undisturbed by earth movements since the earliest ages, so that its sheets lie flawless and unrumpled ready for modern uses. As for the idea, that the present "so-called" political unrest in India endangers the security of financial investments in mines and other industrial enterprises, Sir Thomas Holland regards it as "a false impression" and he took the opportunity to avow his belief that if "the school-boy outrages "convinced the Government of the wisdom of tempering a sympathethic rule with healthy discipline, the result would be to promote the political stability of the country by teaching the Indian youth what the responsibilities of manhood really mean.

LANGUAGE PROBLEM OF SOUTH AFRICA.

THE language difficulty, which has caused so much bitterness in the newly-formed Union of South Africa, and at one time threatened seriously to mar the harmonious development of this new dominion, seems at last to be on a fair way to settlement. If a happy conclusion to the problem is reached, which will remove an active cause of racial distrust and dislike, we may largely thank the tact of General Botha and the genuine spirit of conciliation which has been displayed on this subject by both parties in the Union. General Hertzog, it will be remembered, had proposed for the schools in the Orange Free State a compulsory bi-lingual system. He insisted that all children should learn both English and Dutch with both languages as media of instruction. These proposals aroused violent opposition throughout the Union, particularly from Natal where the proportion of Dutch residents is smaller than in the other colonies, and to which the British feared they might be extended. On "Hertzogism" the Union elections were in a large measure contested and the whole subject seemed likely to lead to acute controversy in Parliament. General Botha however at once proposed to refer the matter to a Parliamentary Committee. This plan received the hearty support of Sir Starr Jameson and the members of his party. The Committee has been sitting for several months, and it is believed now to have arrived at a compromise which both political parties will accept. This is stated to be on the basis that the child's instruction shall be imparted in the language of its own home until Standard IV has been reached, the parent's decision being final as to which the home language may be. This appears to be a statesmanlike solution of the difficulty, which will not only have its influence on the racial question, but will be better suited to educational requirements. There can be no doubt of the undesirability of imparting elementary instruction to a young child through the medium of a language, with which it is not thoroughly familiar. On the other hand it will be good thing to ensure that all senior scholars shall become acquainted with both languages which are spoken in the country. The immense advantages, which a knowledge of both would be in most branches of commercial life, is obvious, but the most important aspect of the case is in its relationship to the racial question. Nothing can be so conservative of racial prejudice as a barrier of language, but in a country where the languages of two peoples are commonly spoken by both, the disappearance of distrust and the growth of bonds of sympathy between them will be far more rapid in process, than had the bar been preserved.

JAMSETJI'S DEFEAT.

A GOOD deal of disappointment will be felt in Bombay over Jamsetji's defeat in the racquets championship, not so much that he was defeated, but that he was beaten apparently with such ease. We do not imagine that the most enthusiastic of those gentlemen, who sportingly provided the funds for his trip, fancied that Jamsetji had any great chance of retaining a championship, which he won when he was a considerably younger and more active player than he is now. However it was thought that the Parsee with the advantage of his much greater experience would extend Williams, and make the Harrow marker work his hardest for a win. His form in practice soon after landing seemed to confirm this view, for, though he lost his first match with Baerlein, the amateur champion, on handicap terms, he afterwards defeated him. If later Jamsetji did not deteriorate, Williams must have improved greatly on his form when he met Baerlein in the championship. As a young man of about 20, with everything in his favour, it is very probable that he did, but we shall know more about that when the next mail accounts come in with a detailed description of the first four games. Judging from Reuter's message, Jamsetji at the start did himself full justice and during the first game at any rate played with confidence. However he was out-classed, and probably as he saw each game going against him he lost some of his form, for he never recovered sufficiently to score a win. With all his cleverness, he could not cope with the much greater quickness and dash of his opponent and was the inferior player throughout. With his service only was he able to show the young champion anything, and this all goes to show that in Jamsetji's hollow defeat his own years were as big a factor as the brilliance of the youth, who was opposed to him. One has to remember that Jamsetji is nearly double the age of Charles Williams, and therefore although beaten so easily he can have little to reproach himself with. Jamsetji's championship days are now over, but he can retire honourably after a career which included several years when he indubitably had no superior at the game.

PLAGUE in Calcutta in the week ending the 6th instant accounted for 155 cases and 136 deaths. The number of rats killed during the week was 1,895.

THERE have been no further cases of plague among the Royal Scots at Allahabad, the outbreak having been of a sporadic nature.

DR. CRAKE, of the Calcutta Health Department, has been placed on special duty with the Improvement Trust.

MR. A. GAITSKELL, I.C.S., Burma, is appointed to act as Commissioner of Settlements and Land Records, Burma.

THE labour difficulties which at one time were experienced in connection with the Lower Ganges Bridge have been overcome and the work is being proceeded with satisfactorily.

THE general committee of the Corporation of Calcutta selected at a meeting on Friday Mr. A. Limpus to be Superintendent of the Hogg Market out of six candidates.

THE Committee of the U. P. Council appointed to revise the U. P. Municipal Act has held its last meetings at Naini Tal and the Bill is expected to be ready for introduction in the Council early next year.

Major Bell, Political Agent and Judge, Quetta, has reported a theft of jewellery consisting of rings, watches and necklaces, valued at Rs. 30,000. Major and Mrs. Bell, it appears, were journeying from Mustan to Quetta, when their despatch box containing their valuables was stolen from a cart.

AN attempt is now being made to revive the ancient panchayet or village arbitration system in Bengal. The Hindu Samaj of Calcutta has taken the lead in the matter, its Secretary, Rai Kunjalal Singh Saraswati, an orthodox social leader, has issued circular letters to all the districts suggesting the establishment of arbitration courts with branches at sub-divisions, following mainly the Baroda system. The Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam is experimenting with a similar system.

THE Lord Chamberlain has notified the leading dressmakers in London that the bobble skirt will not be allowed at Court functions.

COL. EARDLEY MAITLAND, who took part in the Indian Mutiny, and from 1887 to 1889 was Director-General of Ordnance Factories, died on March 15, leaving estate valued at £680 19s. 10d.

THE annual dinner of the Indian Civil Service Dinner Club will be held at the Trocadero Restaurant, on Thursday, June 8, at 8 p.m. The Earl of Minto, K.G., will be the guest of the Club. The annual garden party will take place at the Royal Botanical Garden, Regent's Park, from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m., on Wednesday, June 7.

PRINCESS MARY'S fourteenth birthday was celebrated at Windsor on April 25. Her Royal Highness received the congratulations of the King and Queen and her brothers, and received a number of gifts. The bells of St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, and of the Windsor Parish Church were rung at intervals during the day, and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired in the Long Walk, Windsor Castle, at midday.

WITH reference to the announcement that an ocean liner will be chartered to take the King and Queen to India, there is good reason to believe that the selection will be from the fleet of the P. & O. Company. The "Medina," a twin-screw steamer of 12,500 tons, now being constructed, will probably be selected. She is the sister vessel of the "Maloja," which is also being built to make a special trip to Bombay for the Durbar. These are larger boats than any now in the fleet, the "Morea" coming next, with a tonnage of 10,890.

THE Secretary of State for India in Council will make in the summer of 1911 not less than five appointments of probationers for the Indian Forest Service, provided that so many candidates are considered to be in all respects qualified. Candidates must have attained the age of nineteen years, and must not have attained the age of twenty-three years on July 1, 1911. Preference will be given to candidates who, in addition to satisfying certain conditions with regard to a good general education, have passed with honours in a public examination for a degree in some branch of natural science held by a university in Great Britain or Ireland. Fuller particulars may be obtained on application to the India Office.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

KING PETER AND AUSTRIA.

Germany and Morocco.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, APRIL 29.

THE official communique upon the postponement of the visit of King Peter of Servia to the Emperor Francis Joseph, which was given out in Vienna, on Thursday, caused widespread uneasiness among the population with regard to the health of the monarch. The remark that the hoarseness with which his Majesty was troubled has not yet disappeared, coupled with the fact that, in accordance with the wish of the Court Physician, Hofrat Kerzl, Professor Chiari, the well-known laryngologist, was yesterday summoned to the Palace for an examination of the Emperor's throat, gave rise to disquieting reports. Authentic assurances are given by his Majesty's entourage that the monarch's condition is satisfactory, as he worked to-day from early morning until noon, and received the Referee of the Military Chancery and the Grand Chamberlain for the usual reports. As a necessary precaution, the doctors have induced the Emperor, instead of taking up his residence in the Ofen Burg, to go to his finely-situated estate of Goedoelloe, which possesses a magnificent park. The necessary consequence of this determination was the telegraphic apology to King Peter, in which the Emperor expressed "his sincere regret at renouncing for the present moment a meeting with the King, from which the relations of the monarchy to the neighbouring kingdom would have been so favourably influenced." This polite expression of regret at the unavoidable postponement of the visit was duly received at Belgrade and actively commented upon by the Press of that capital, where the impression is almost general that the change in regard to the visit was not occasioned by the Emperor's indisposition. Here papers which are in touch with the Foreign Office declare, it is true, that consideration for his Majesty's health occasioned the delay of the visit, but the same journals also state that the event has relieved King Peter from many complications, as the visit determined upon had already caused embarrassment to the Servian Ministry. Another section of the Vienna Press seizes the occasion to descant upon the policy of Count Aehrenthal, reproaches him for having arranged the visit before ascertaining the popular feeling in Servia, and says that his confused and aimless passion for action has again resulted injuriously for the monarchy.

The reply from authoritative quarters states that the abandonment of the visit had no connection with policy and no unfriendly intention towards Servia, and that therefore there can be no question of political failure. It is hoped that the deferred visit will take place at a later period, and that it will even be paid this year. The evening papers declare that the visits of the King of Bulgaria and the King of Servia will take place this autumn.

MAJOR BREMOND'S ACTION.

An interesting account of the engagement between the Bremond mehalla and the tribesmen is given, with further instructive particulars, by "Le Journal's" correspondent at Zania Mazaria. Writing on Sunday, he says: "On the day before yesterday, from my post of observation in the Hadjuai district, I witnessed a battle between the Sherardas and the mehalla. Several insurgent tribes, the Sherardas, Sheragas, Wed Jamas, and Beni-Hassans, were represented. When they saw the mehalla beginning to fold its tents they dashed upon it, attacking it from four different sides. The enemy's horse reached the very centre of the mehalla. A hot fire followed.

About noon the insurgents were at last repulsed but skirmishing continued all the afternoon. To day, the 23rd, the mehalla has taken the road to Fez, so far as I can judge from the direction. A courier, with letters from Major Bremond for Alkanzar, has had to turn back. My guide, who goes after news every day, is giving him this missive. One of the Sherarda chiefs was passing yesterday on Hajua territory when my guide brought him to me, and from him I had news of the Kaid Renimi, who will receive me if I give him a big sum in gold. The departure of the mehalla is causing great panic throughout the neighbourhood. All the douars between the Sebu River and the Waghra River, whose security was assured by the presence of the mehalla, are packing up and fleeing. The defection of the Gharb, which has virtually begun among certain tribes in that province, may be expected any day. The situation is growing worse around me. I can neither advance nor go back; and I am kept here amid insurgent tribes, or tribes that are fleeing quite aimlessly." It will be remembered that it is this correspondent, M. Christian Houet, who was reported to have been taken prisoner.

FRENCH FLYING COLUMN.

It is, unfortunately, now evident that the French flying column will not reach Fez as soon as had been thought. Colonel Brulard, who is in command, will not have finished the concentration at Tonitra, situated near Mahedia, and fifteen miles north of Rabat, before next Sunday. So the advance from El Kinitra will not begin before Monday, and ninety-five miles will have to be covered before the force arrives at Fez. What chance has the capital of holding out until succour comes? It is argued that there are two points in its favour. Colonel Mangin has handled the rebels pretty roughly. Various emissaries are engaged in negotiation, and if some big tribe can be detached, matters may wear a brighter appearance. Some hope, too, is based on the effect of General Moinier's proclamation. Instructive particulars of the concentration in the Taurirt district are sent by the "Matin's" correspondent, who says that all the troops of the Oran division will soon be there. Besides the soldiers which they are sending to Casablanca, the Algiers, Constantine, and Tunisian division are to furnish, for the frontier, at least three battalions of infantry, a squadron of Chasseurs d' Afrique, three batteries of artillery, and a section of mountain guns. The concentration at Taurirt is expected to be completed in a week or so and the Algerian tribes are to be asked to furnish 1,000 Goumiers, to act as skirmishers to the column, which, as previously explained, may have to push on to Fez. This could be done from Taurirt in six marches. The column, consisting of about 6,000 men, well supported by artillery, would go forward, and troops would follow to occupy each separate halting-place, so as to ensure communication and supplies. Thus, the leading column would be followed the next day by one of 2,000 men, the point which it vacated as it went being occupied by 2,000 more, and so on until the chain was complete. The plan, as will have been perceived, has been carefully drawn up, and nothing will be left to chance.

POSITION OF ENGLISH LADIES.

The four English ladies believed to be the only European women now in Fez, capital of Morocco, are Miss L. Greathead, Miss M. Mellett, Miss S. M. Denison, and Miss I. De La Camp, all of whom are attached to the North Africa Mission, and have been in Morocco from fourteen to twenty years. Miss Greathead went out in November, 1890; Miss Mellett in March, 1892; Miss Denison in November, 1893: and Miss De La Camp in January, 1897. The last letter received from one of them was dated "Fez, April 8," and was received in London yesterday morning by Mr. M. H. Marshall, secretary of the mission. In the course of her letter Mr. Marshall's correspondent mentions the report that:

"The one road to Tangier, which has been open since the troubles began, has now been cut, as the tribes of Ulad Jema and Sherarda have joined the rebels. As no couriers have come in for two days, owing to the bad weather, no confirmation of this rumour is to hand. The Berber tribe of Beni Warain, who have come to the help of the Sultan against Beni M'tir, are making themselves objectionable, both in the town and out of it. The Shereef who brought them is being kept in the Palace as a sort of hostage."

"NOT FRIGHTENED."

References to impending trouble, or to unrest, have occurred in the correspondence from the ladies since March 10, "but," said Mr. Marshall, "there has been nothing to show that there was any panic in the city, or that the lady missionaries were even unduly afraid. Miss Mellett and Miss Dension are Irish ladies coming, I believe, from Belfast and from Dublin: Miss Greathead hales from Sunderland; while Miss De La Camp has a brother, I think, in Germany. They all have had a long residence in Morocco, speak the language of the country, Arabic, and are thoroughly conversant with the ways and customs of the people. In Fez they move among the high class and low class natives, alike carrying on not only their work as Christian missionaries, but beneficent medical aid of a simple character, as well. They have also penetrated the country to such little known places as Sifru and Larche, where of course, they where wholly removed from the least touch of European civilisation and protection. Of course, the British Consul keeps his eye on them, and warns them of any possible danger, as far as possible. Doubtless he would have ordered them out of Fez before this, only that the road out is (as my correspondent suggests) possibly closed. As far as I know there are no French missionaries in Fez, but there may be—I cannot say for certain—an American or two attached to the Kansas Gospel Union, which works out in Morocco," Asked if there were any Christians among the Moroccan tribes, Mr. Marshall said: "At the present day we have just a few native Christians, including one man, a former Mohammedan, who is a native evangelist, but, of course, the vast majority of the people are adherents of Mohammedanism, and fanatics. One of our missionaries was murdered in Fez in 1902 by a fanatic but that was because he was a European, not because he was an evangelist of the Gospel of Christ."

WOMEN MISSIONARIES "TOLERATED."

Mr. Marshall referred to an account of the work of the society, which showed that Fez was occupied as a regular station by the Misses Herdman, Copping and Reed on Oct. 19, 1888. Miss Herdman, since dead, was a women of remarkable ability and daring. She spoke Arabic fairly well and made several incursions into the heart of Morocco. At Fez the Moors tolerated her and her companions because, having "so little respect for their own wives and daughters, they were not stirred up to oppose them. What could three women do to overturn their ancient faith! Then their medical skill was convenient for themselves and their slaves. So the authorities left them alone, and they were able quietly to sap the foundations of the Moslem faith of many. Rather later the Moorish Government complained to Lord Salisbury about work done by the South Morocco Mission in Mogador, and also of the attempts made in Fez to draw the women from their faith; but they did not object to the medical work, and the ladies were permitted to go on." When the mission was first started in 1883, "the state of the Government, the prisons, the courts, where justice was regularly bought and sold, was scandalous to a degree, and this not only in the remoter parts, but also in Tangier, which is only a few hours' steam from Europe. Slavery was prevalent, and torture common. Twelve hundred years of Mohammedan rule had brought this land to a ruinous and ruined condition. It is capable of becoming one of the most prosperous countries of the world, and, next to Egypt, certainly the most prosperous country of North Africa, as through bordering on the Atlantic, it has the most abundant rainfall. Its plains, if properly cultivated and irrigated, might produce enormous quantities of grain, whilst fruit of all kinds would grow on the hills and in the valleys. Its mountains probably contain various ores which might be worked. Misgovernment and consequent corruption, and the absence of security of every kind, have impoverished the country, and war and want are continually reducing the number of its inhabitants.

"Though only a sea journey of four days from England, Morocco is a country not only without railways, but practically without roads, and the bridges which cross the rivers are old, and very few and far between. Consequently in winter-time, when the rains are heavy, travelling becomes impossible. The condition to-day (about 1900) is little improved from what it was in 1883."

GERMAN ATTITUDE.

The Conservative "Kreuz Zeitung," referring to the Moroccan situation, observes that it would be miscalculating the patriotism and intelligence of the Moorish people to suppose that they did not recognise the aims of French policy, and that therefore the inexorable opposition which they will exercise towards all "French Sultan" is explained. There will soon be no more talk of "pacific penetration," despite the official declarations that France has no intention of conquering the country. The French usually take three steps forward and one backward; the two other steps are considered so much ground gained. Hitherto, this game has appeared to succeed, but this time the advance is too rapid and nobody is deceived. Europe will be forced to remember that solemn treaties have guaranteed the integrity of Morocco and the sovereignty of the Sultan. The "Rheinisch Westfalische Zeitung," a paper widely read in the industrial districts, publishes a long article, headed "What Morocco Signifies for the German Nation," which is calculated to arouse considerable agitation. It declares that "Germany's commerce with Morocco is relatively greater already than that of England," and adds, with many details and statistics, that German trade with that country has amounted to £800,000 in recent years, Morocco, it declares, is probably the only country in the world where Germany can acquire possessions without war, and dispose of her surplus population to the best advantage. That eminent authority, Professor Fischer, of Marburg University, stated in 1903 that in Germany's interests the maintainence of Morocco's independence and the opening up of the country were absolutely necessary, and should obstacles arise, Germany must demand her share in

FESTIVAL OF EMPIRE.

INAUGURATED BY THE KING.

Opening of Coronation Celebrations.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 12.

The celebrations of the Coronation year opened to-day. King George and Queen Mary, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary, drove in semi-state with an escort of Life Guards from Buckingham Palace to the Crystal Palace, there to inaugurate the Festival of Empire. Troops lined the route, while Boy Scouts and school-children were conspicuous throughout. The Royal personages met with an enthusiastic reception.

Ministers, Diplomats, High Commissioners and many other distinguished personages were present.

The principal feature of the afternoon's proceedings was a great Imperial concert at which were rendered special compositions of Sir Charles Stanford, Sir Alexander Makenzie, Sir Edward Elgar, Sir Hubert Parry and Mr. Charles Harriss. The composers were afterwards presented to Their Majesties.

The Royal visitors subsequently drove through the grounds and back home by a different route.

LONDON, MAY 13.

Before the King and Queen left the Crystal Palace, they visited the Dominions Club, the lawns of which were crowded with delegates from over-seas. Lord Strathcona and Sir Joseph and Lady Ward were presented to Their Majesties.

Among those, sending cablegrams of congratulation at the opening ceremony, were Lord Gladstone and Lord Hardinge of Penshurst.

Standard-Bearers at the Coronation.

The following Standards will be borne at the Coronation in Westminster Abbey:—

The Royal Standard by Lord Lansdowne.
The Union Jack by the Duke of Wellington.
The Flag of England by Mr. Frank Seaman Symoke.
The Flag of Scotland by Mr. Henry Berymgeour Wedderburn.
The Flag of Ireland by Mr. O'Conor Don.
The Flag of Wales by Lord Mostyn.
The Flag of India by Lord Curzon.
The Flag of Canada by Lord Aberdeen.
The Flag of Australia by Lord Northcote.
The Flag of New Zealand by Lord Plunket.
The Flag of South Africa by Lord Selborne.

STATE INSURANCE.

LONDON, MAY 13.

Mr. F. E. Smith, K. C., speaking at Birmingham, said that the Unionists accepted the principle of national insurance, which was a great measure of statecraft. Its failure to become law, in some form or other, would be an unparalleled misfortune for the State.

A Dutch Scheme.

LONDON, MAY 14.

The Dutch Government has introduced a Bill to ensure against invalidity workers earning under one hundred pounds sterling a year. The premiums range from fourpence to sixpence a week, the workers and employers each paying half. Septuagenarians will receive pensions.

COLLISION AT SEA.

Wireless Messages Bring Help.

NEW YORK, MAY 13.

The fruit steamer, "Admiral Farragut," and the liner "Merida," with a cargo of copper, collided off Cape Charles, Virginia. The "Merida" sank, but three hundred passengers and crew were saved. A battleship and another steamer responding to wireless signals, came to the rescue.

THE HOUNDSDITCH TRIAL.

Woman Prisoner Sentenced.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The trial of the Houndsditch prisoners has resulted in the acquittal of Peters and Dubof. The woman, Vassileva, however, has been found guilty of conspiring with a view to burglary and of harbouring a murderer, and has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

[The trial of the Houndsditch prisoners began at the Old Bailey on May 1. On the suggestion of the Judge, Sir William Grantham, the charge of murder was dropped and the prosecution restricted the charges to those of being accessories after the fact, such as conspiring, burglary and harbouring a murderer.]

H. H. THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The Begum of Bhopal has started for Nauheim and will return to London for the Coronation when her Highness will entertain a number of distinguished Indians.

INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONFERENCE.

Not to be Held This Year.

THE HAGUE, MAY 12.

It is now certain that the International Opium Conference will not be held this year.

FRENCH EXPEDITION IN MOROCCO.

Fez Relief Column Attacked.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 13.

Colonel Brulard's column consists of eight battalions, four squadrons of cavalry, four batteries of artillery and escorts and convoy.

Colonel Gourard commands the supporting column.

PARIS, MAY 14.

Reports received here state that Colonel Brulard's column has had a fight with the tribesmen whom the artillery dispersed. The column had a few wounded and continued the march.

In the meantime constant skirmishes are taking place in the vicinity of the camp at the mouth of the River Sebu.

Convoys from Mehedia have been attacked but the French artillery and charged by the Spahis dispersed the tribesmen, who suffered some loss.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 14.

The official journal, the *Rossiya* states that communications from the French Cabinet concerning Morocco have been the subject of a exchange of views between the Russian and German Governments. Friendly conversations have shown that both the Governments are agreed as to the complete sincerity of the intentions of France and of her loyalty to her international engagements.

THE MEXICAN REVOLT.

Another Gain for the Revolutionaries.

NEW YORK, MAY 14.

The Mexican town of Cananea has surrendered to the Revolutionaries. The federal garrison marched out with the honours of war.

CHANGE IN AMERICAN CABINET.

WASHINGTON, MAY 13.

Mr. Dickinson, Minister of War, has resigned. Private business is officially assigned as the reason, but the resignation is believed to be connected with the Cabinet's decision to permit the passage of munitions to Juarez.

Mr. Stimson, who was recently a candidate for the Governorship of New York, succeeds Mr. Dickinson.

THE SUGAR TAX.

Mr. Lloyd George and a Remission.

LONDON, MAY 12.

Mr. Lloyd George, replying to a deputation, comprising members of the Chambers of Commerce, confectioners and grocers, in favour of a remission of the sugar tax, admitted that the tax was a burden on the poor and also interfered with a valuable industry; but the tax brought in £3,250,000. How was he able to replace this in view of the extra two millions for the Navy, besides Old Age Pensions and the grants in aid of the ratepayers?

The Chancellor said he would duly consider the remarks of the deputation, but thought they would not expect him to anticipate his Budget statement.

ANGLO-AMERICAN POLO.

Record Attendance Assured.

LONDON, MAY 13.

Special telegrams from New York state that since the English polo team went to Cedarhurst, Long Island, they have developed such amazing form in private practice as to arrest widespread public attention.

Opinion is increasing that neither side will secure a victory without a tremendous struggle, which will be memorable in polo history.

The stands, which are being built for the first match, will hold ten thousand spectators.

Special trains will be run from New York and a record attendance is assured.

A Win for English Team.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 14.

Mr. Palmes, Mr. Edwards and Captains Lloyd and Barrett yesterday defeated the Bryn Mawr Foxhunters, whose team was composed of Messrs. Harrison, Snowden, Brown and Stewart, by 12 goals to 5 3/4. Handicaps were not allowed.

The visitors were mounted on strange ponies, but displayed dash and spirit, arousing the enthusiasm of the spectators.

Captain Lloyd scored several goals and prevented the Foxhunters from scoring at critical periods.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MAY 13.

The death is announced of Herr Karl Baedeker, the head of the publishing firm.

LONDON, MAY 14.

The death is announced of Colonel Sir Edward Bradford.

[Colonel Sir Edward Ridley Colborne Bradford, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., was born in 1836, the son of Rev. W. M. K. Bradford, Rector of Westmeon, Hants. After receiving his education at Marlborough, he entered the Madras Cavalry in 1853. He served in the Persian campaign of 1857; in N. W. Provinces from 1858 to 59; with the 1st Central India Horse from 1858 to 1860. He was the General Superintendent of Operations for suppressing Thuggee and Dacoity; Resident, 1st class and Governor-General's Agent for Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere; he was for some time Secretary in the Political and Secret Department, India office. He was A. D. C. to Queen Victoria, 1889-1893; and Commissioner of Police, London, from 1890-1903. He was created a Baronet in 1902. His son, Major Evelyn Ridley, (born 1869), Seaforth Highlanders, succeeds to the baronetcy.]

ANGLO-AMERICAN TREATY.

First Draft Ready.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WASHINGTON, MAY 14.

The first draft of the Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty has been completed.

The principal difficulty has been the elimination of certain matters from the scheme of arbitration, which, it was found, could satisfacorily be attained by an exchange of notes, thus leaving the outline of the convention most simple.

Mr. Bryce, the British Ambassador, will now transmit the draft to London. If Great Britain acts promptly the Senate may have an opportunity of approving the draft during the present session of Congress.

CHINA AND THE POWERS.

An Unfounded Rumour.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 13.

A semi-official communique says that the rumours that the Russian and Japanese Governments are negotiating regarding a common or more active policy towards China are pure inventions. The Russian policy in the Far East aims at the maintenance of the *status quo*, and one of its principal tasks is the preservation of friendly relations with China.

INDIAN CHURCH AID ASSOCIATION.

Schools for Eurasians.

LONDON, MAY 13.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided at a reception at Church House by the Indian Church Aid Association to delegates [of the All-India Education Committee.

His Grace laid emphasis on the possible dangers arising from the lack of schools for Eurasians and said they were aiming to get £300,000.

The Bishop of Nagpur and the Bishop of Colombo were among the speakers.

MILITARY USE OF AEROPLANES.

Cabinet Ministers Witness Tests.

LONDON, MAY 12.

Mr. Asquith, Mr. Balfour and many members of the Cabinet, the Board of Admiralty and the Army Council, with two hundred Members of Parliament, to-day, witnessed the carrying out of most comprehensive tests by aeroplanes at Hendon.

Mr. Balfour with Mr. Grahame-White flew three times around the aerodrome and alighted amid bravos.

Mr. Hamel took a dispatch from Lord Haldane to Aldershot and brought an answer in two hours and five minutes.

Mr. Grahame-White took Mr. McKenna across country, passing over the Midland Express during the flight.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught were present.

NEW RUSSIAN CONSULATES IN CHINA.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 14.

The Government has decided to introduce a Bill establishing Consulates in Canton and Kobdo and abolishing the Consulates at Hong-Kong and Foochow.

NEW ARGENTINE LOAN.

BUENOS AYRES, MAY 13.

The President, opening the Congress, announced a new loan of twelve millions sterling for public works.

TENNIS.

Eustace Miles Defeated.

LONDON, MAY 13.

The Hon. Neville Lytton has won the amateur tennis championship of England, defeating Mr. Eustace Miles by three sets to love.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

LONDON, MAY 13.

The M. C. C. to-day defeated Kent at Lords, by 94 runs.

Surrey beat Leicestershire at the Oval, by ten wickets.

Essex defeated Yorkshire at Leyton, by 131 runs.

Warwickshire defeated Lancashire at Manchester, by 137 runs.

The match, between Hampshire and Somersetshire at Southampton, was drawn.

PRIVATE COWAN'S TRIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, 13 MAY.

The trial of Private Cowan of the Black Watch Regiment, who is charged with murdering a native cook at Lucknow during the recent Highland gathering there, will commence at the Allahabad High Court on the 6th June.

CHARGE AGAINST EUROPEAN FIREMAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MAY 13.

In the case, in which Cecil Wilson, a fireman, has been charged with causing the death of a coolie by moving his engine over an occupied ash-pit, the evidence has been concluded. Judgment has been deferred.

RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Jamsetji Beaten Easily.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 13.

At Prince's Club, to-day, Charles Williams, the English professional racquets champion beat Jamsetji in the remaining game by 15—7, thus winning five games in all and the world's championship. The game lasted nine minutes.

[The first half of the contest was played on April 29, when Williams won four games in succession by 18—15, 15—2, 15—9, and 15—8. Reuter then cabled "Jamsetji started brilliantly and confidently, but was outclassed throughout. Williams was infinitely quicker, and inferior to his opponent in the matter of serving only."]

JUBILEE STAKES.

Easy Win for Bachelor's Button.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The following are the probable starters with their jockeys in the Jubilee Stakes :—

Buckwheat	Maher.
Rochester	Clark
The Story	F. Wootton
Wolfe Land	Trigg
Dandyprat	Fox
Hayden	Winter
Islington Green	Stokes
Knight of Honour	Ringstead

Up to the present the jockeys for Bachelor's Button, Sir Bold and Pernelle are not known.

The betting on the race is:—2 to 1 against The Story, 100 to 30 against Dandyprat, 6 to 1 against Buckwheat, 9 to 1 against Honour, 10 to 1 against Islington Green, 100 to 6 against Hayden.

LONDON, MAY 13.

The result of the Jubilee Stakes was :—

Bachelor's Button 1
Wolfe Land.....2
The Story.....3

Won by four lengths, with a neck between the second and third.

Eleven ran.

Betting at the start:—100 to 7 against Bachelor's Button, 33 to 1 against Wolfe Land, and 2 to 1 against The Story.

A capital start was made. Bachelor's Button led from Knight of Honour, Dandyprat, Hayden, Wolfe Land and The Story with Buckwheat last. Rounding the bend homeward, Bachelor's Button went on from Knight of Honour, Wolfe Land, Rochester and The Story, and making the remainder of the running, won in the easiest manner. Rochester was fourth.

Latest Derby Betting.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The latest betting on the Derby is :—

5 to 4 against Sunstar.
10 to 1 against Pietri.

NEW BURMESE OIL COMPANY.

Aid from Burma Oil Co.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 13.

A company has been registered here known as the "United Twinyo Oil Company Ltd.," with a capital of fifty lakhs of rupees of which the public are offered ten lakhs for subscription for the working capital to develop certain results at Yenangyoung. The present property of the company consists of 27 picked wells for which owners are accepting shares in the company to the agreed market value of the various sites.

The immediate policy of the company is to dispose of crude oil, as the working of the refinery large enough to compete with the local concerns requires far more than the capital which the directors consider wise to call up during the infancy of the company. A contract has been signed for five years for the sale of crude oil (1,000 barrels a day), on very favourable terms, to the Burma Oil Company which has offered an advance of two lakhs of rupees to be used by the Twinyo Company for drilling purposes only and has agreed to supply storage tanks which will save the new company thousands of rupees. They have further agreed to give advice when required.

GRIEVANCES OF THE HAZARAS.

Petition to the Amir.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 13.

The Peshawar correspondent of the "Englishman" writes:—The people inhabiting Hazarajat (in Afghan territory) have submitted a petition to the Amir through their Maliks in which they point out that after the death of the late Amir Abdur Rahaman Khan they were notified by the Amir Habibulla Khan that the Hazara tribe should return to their country and the Amir promised in the same notification that for the Hazara country he would select Hakims from the Hazara tribe who were of the Shiah religion. It was further promised that the Tajak tribe, who inhabit the Hazara country, would be removed to their own villages.

The petition goes on to say that they who have returned to their Hazara Ilakas have been utterly ruined; that, if the Amir is desirous of keeping the Hazara tribe in their own country, the Sunni Hakims who have been appointed by the Amir should be replaced by Shiah Hakims and the Tajak tribesmen should be removed from Hazarajat Ilakas; and that religious freedom should be granted to the Hazara tribesmen. If these reasonable demands are not granted by the Amir, the Hazara tribesmen will go to Russian territory where Hazaras in very large numbers are now living.

ACQUITTED MAN RE-ARRESTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 13.

Mr. Walmsley, Sessions Judge of Mymensing, yesterday, agreeing with the unanimous verdict of the jury, acquitted Girindra Nath Bhattacharjee, accused in the political dacoity case which occurred in the village of Suakura. The police, however, re-arrested Girindra as being an absconder in another dacoity.

AMRITSAR POISONING CASE

Rani Sentenced to be Hanged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, MAY 13.

Judgment was delivered to-day, at Amritsar, by Major Roe, Sessions Judge, in the case, in which Sardani Bhagwan Koer and others stand charged with the murder by poison, of one Kshanchand, alleged to be a discarded lover of the Sardani, and the suppression of evidence.

The following are the terms of the finding of the assessors in reply to certain questions put to them by the Sessions Judge:—"We are of opinion that Kshanchand died of poison on the night of February 20th, and his body was kept in the Rani's apartments until it was removed by the four women and the carriage was seized by the police. As to whether Kshanchand took poison or whether the Rani had given it him we are of opinion that God alone knows."

The Judge, disagreeing with the assessors, found the Rani guilty of murder by poisoning, and sentenced her to be hanged. Musammat Ruri and Thakri were found guilty of concealment of evidence and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment each. Musammat Askaur and Sardul Singh were acquitted.

The Judge held that the deceased had been intimate with the Rani, and because when he was afterwards discarded he refused to leave, he was lured into the Rani's apartments and deliberately given poison to be got rid of once for all. The Judge, in a long judgment covering fifty pages, held that no more cold-blooded murder could be conceived.

The Court was guarded by the police when the judgment was given to prevent disturbance.

The Rani is the widow of Sardar Dyal Singh Majithia.

THE OPIUM AGREEMENT.

Immediate Consequences in India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 13.

In connection with the Opium Agreement, it is stated that there must obviously be a large curtailment of the areas under poppy in Bengal and the United Provinces, and the cultivators will, it is understood, be warned forthwith of the changed conditions. As to the staff of the Opium Department, an early pronouncement must be made regarding the reduction in its strength by transfers to other departments or offer of graduated pensions or gratuities.

KARACHI Y. M. C. A.

The Fund for a New Building.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 13.

Mr. Harte, General Secretary of the National Council of Young Men's Christian Associations in India and Ceylon, is at present on a visit to Karachi in connection with the project for the erection of a building for the Karachi branch of the Y. M. C. A. Mr. Harte to-day gave an address illustrated by lantern views of the principal Y. M. C. A. buildings in the world on "The work for young men in the world's capitals." At the conclusion of his address, the speaker announced that as the local association had no building of its own a donation of Rs. 15,000 had been offered through the National Council towards the erection of a suitable building, if an equal amount was raised locally before the 1st July next. He also said that a friend now at Home had promised to secure the sum of Rs. 10,000 if Karachi's contribution already mentioned was forthcoming. He further announced that a friend of the Association had promised a subscription of Rs. 1,000, if a similar sum were subscribed by a single individual at the meeting. This contribution was promised by a gentleman present, and two other subscriptions of Rs. 1,000 each have already been added to the fund, which with minor subscriptions now amounts to Rs. 4,300.

SOUTH AFRICAN INDIANS.

Mr. Gandhi's Struggle.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 13.

In reply to a message of sympathy sent to Mr. Gandhi by the Madras Provincial Conference, the following telegram has been received from Johnnesburg:—"Thanks. With the Motherland's help, shall see the struggle through at any cost."

DINAPORE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DINAPORE, MAY 13.

The case against the lad Abdul Majid and two others in connection with the recent railway accident has been postponed to the 27th instant, to enable the police to complete their enquiries. Abdul Majid has now withdrawn his confession. The two other accused have been released on bail.

DEATH OF A JUDGE'S WIFE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MAY 13.

Mrs. Best, the wife of Mr. J. W. Best, late Judge of the Madras High Court, and Chief Judge, Mysore Chief Court, has died at Cleveland, at the age of 65. Mr. Best is at present touring in America.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 13.

The Sapper and Pioneer Regiments now engaged on the Durbar grounds at Delhi will begin returning to their stations on the 15th instant, with the exception of the 23rd Sikh Pioneers, who have been selected to remain for the railway work.

STREET GAMBLING IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, MAY 14.

The Colootollah police arrested four men on Sunday morning in connection with street gambling in Hariabari Lane. Of these two are Jews, one a Mahomedan and another an Armenian. The police also seized several cards written in Chinese characters, dice and a large sum of money. The accused await trial.

MATHERAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, MAY 13.

There is no lack of visitors just now in Matheran and the hotels are making the most of their attractions. The Rugby as usual takes the lead in gay amusements, the Gymkhana has specialised in good food, clean rooms and excellent lighting arrangements, and quiet, as before, is the attraction at the Granville, which has also an advantage in position.

The weather is still warmer in the day time than one could wish. After a pleasant morning the thermometer reaches 90 degrees by noon and stands there until at four o'clock a welcome topgallant breeze arrives, doors and shutters bang and life is well worth living. The nights are perfect. There never were more things to talk about than at present, and most of them take their rise from the railway.

A new Borah settlement is to be built as near the bazaar as possible with a sanitarium, dispensary and mosque, and every encouragement is given by the owner of the railway in the way of land allotments to builders of small houses. This will both increase the accommodation on the hill and the revenue of the line by the transport of building material and passengers.

An increase of population must very soon be followed by an enlargement of the water supply for which money must somehow be obtained. The scheme of two years ago was too ambitious and too costly. A few years ago Simla had only nine gallons per head of water per day for its population, and although this is far less than the quantity allowed in the water supply of cities it is surprising on what a moderate allowance a community may live in health and comfort, if waste is rigorously suppressed. A number of neat cottages are in various stages of construction in Mary Lane, a very small clearing being made for each in the forest of the hill side abutting the road. Their appearance is most picturesque as they stand embowered by greenery through which the red roofs peep, but in other respects the situation is bad for only a strong wind can reach them. They will bake in the sun during the hot hours of the day, and there is no trace of roof ventilation in any one of them to let out the hot air from within. The red laterite used in these buildings is so soft when newly quarried as to suggest the use of a saw in dividing it. It seems quite as soft as Porebandar stone and unless it contains particles that would injure the saw much advantage might be gained in cutting six inch slabs for interior partitions. About twenty years ago many of the roofs both of tin and tile were whitened with a mixture of limewash and oil that did not wash off with the rain. It was quite effective and cheaper as a covering than chupper. Nowadays, the P. W. D. seems to have reversed this idea and have painted the library and the meat market roof a dark brown, the hottest colour next to black that could be used. Roofs generally represent the largest area on a house and shey are quite neglected while the walls are carefully limewashed or coloured with some very light shade in deference to an unreflecting custom.

The increase of the water supply and of a population that genenerally travels third class, will multiply to a considerable degree the duties of the Superintendent and his assistants. At present mosquitoes are rare. They only exist in places where water is allowed to stand more than ten days, as it often does about kitchens and bathrooms of hotels and private houses. The new population studies neither natural history nor hygiene, they will bring the habits with them that have made Bombay so malarious, and they dislike any interference with their domestic habits.

The causes and the spread of malaria are now so well understood that the question naturally arises "will the management be strong enough to enforce the rules that are necessary to preserve the character of Matheran as a health resort." If not, the mosquito curtain will destroy one of the great attractions of Matheran, that of sleeping in free air and many old habitues will abandon the hill leaving it to a class whose habits alway deteriorate any neighbourhood. This is looking some years ahead, and it may be that measures sufficiently strong to maintain order will find men with all the nerve and tact to apply them, and thus to preserve our favorite hill station. Let us hope it will be so.

MISUSE OF CRIMINAL COURTS.

Warning by Magistrate.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 14.

With reference to the frequent criminal charges brought in the Calcutta Police Courts in respect of disputes of purely civil nature the Chief Presidency Magistrate had to deal with a case on Saturday in which a European named Clayden charged his partner, Warner, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,000. The Magistrate declared that it was a great shame to drag respectable persons into court. The accused was a respectable man and it seemed that he acted bona fide. The Court adjourned the case with a warning if the prosecution failed to prove criminality, the complainant would have to pay Rs.50 as compensation.

THE AMIR AND THE UT KHEL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 14.

The following story comes from Jellalabad, regarding the Ut Khel, those notorious frontier rifle thieves and robbers :—"It is said that the Amir, while on his return journey to Kabul, halted in Laghman and held a Durbar, at which the headmen of the tribe were present. Addressing them he said that the bad conduct of the Ut Khel had reached such a pitch that he proposed to deport the whole of them to Balamurghab in the Herat Province. Sardar Nasrullah Khan interceded on their behalf pointing out that the late Amir Abdul Rahman had considered the propriety of such deportation and had pronounced against it. Nasrullah Khan suggested that security for good behaviour should be taken from all the heads of families and that the boys of the tribe over eight years of age should be sent to Kabul to be educated, especially in respect of their religion. The Amir is reported to have accepted this suggestion.

UNDESIRABLE KABULIS IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 14.

At Wednesday's meeting of the Corporation a question will be asked as to what action, if any, has been taken by the Government in regard to the hitherto unrestricted influx of Kabulis into Calcutta and the regulation of their movements while here.

NEW BURMA FRONTIER OUT-POST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 14.

Communication by road and a telegraph office has been opened at Laukchaung where a civil officer with two military police officers and a small garrison will be stationed. This is to form a new out-post, as one of the results of the recent North Eastern Frontier expedition, in place of Hawgaw which has been found unsuitable.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

The following messages, which appeared in the Australian papers to hand yesterday morning, are later than those which came by the English mail:—

Mexican Insurrection.

New York, April 29.

The Mexican Peace Conference will be held at Elpaso, in Texas.

The revolutionary movement is proceeding outside the armistice zone, and several minor captures have been made by the rebels.

It is alleged that the United States is asking the Mexican Government whether or not Vice-President Corrall made a statement that America fomented the trouble in Mexic in order to enable her (America) to intervene. It is believed that Mexico will repudiate any knowledge of such a statement having been made by the Vice-President.

General Madero, the rebel leader, telegraphed to President Diaz yesterday stating that 1,000 Government reinforcements were moving from Chihuhua towards Juarez and pointing out that this action constituted a breach of the armistice. President Diaz replied that he knew nothing of the matter.

American Politics.

Wellington, April 29.

The Democrats have secured the right of precedence for the Farmers' Free List Bill. It is believed that they will carry the measure through within the next week.

In the House of Representatives yesterday the Democrats accused the Republicans of having been the working man's enemy by bringing hordes of foreigners into the country in order to cheapen labour.

Arrest of Alleged Card-Sharpers.

Paris, April 29.

A Russian, known as Count Ostrovosky, alias Count Crankoff, a noted card-sharper and international hotel thief, has been arrested on the Riviera. His biggest haul was £5,000 worth of jewellery at Berlin. For that robbery he suffered a long term of imprisonment.

A telegram from Berlin states that "Baron" von Koening the head of an international gang of card-sharpers, has been captured in that city, and that Germany is making a request for the extradition of "Count" Ostrovosky. The latter's real name, according to the Berlin message, is Stallman. He is said to have visited South America and Australia. His dupes or accomplices included Count Wolf-Metternick, who was arrested in Vienna some time ago.

The Reciprocity Agreement.

Ottawa, April 30.

In the Dominion House of Commons yesterday, during a debate upon the Canadian-American tariff reciprocity agreement, Mr. Borden (leader of the Opposition) offered to end the existing deadlock to enable the Prime Minister (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) to attend the Coronation and the Imperial Conference, provided the Government agreed to postpone the further consideration of the agreement. He urged that there was no need to hasten with the matter, and he asked were the trade interests of the Empire of less importance than those of the United States.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that he would not go to London unless the agreement was allowed to pass through the Canadian Parliament.

Mr. Bordon retorted that the Conservatives would maintain to the last their opposition to the agreement.

Washington, April 30.

Speaking in the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. Price (Republican) declared that the pouring of Americans into the north-west of Canada and the attitude of the Democratic Party towards the Canadian-American reciprocity agreement followed by that party's efforts to secure free-trade had only one aim, namely, the annexation of Canada by the United States. The Canadians ought not to deceive themselves, for what Uncle Sam wanted he generally obtained. History showed this to be true.

London, April 30.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" remarks :—"If Sir Wilfrid Laurier's intimation to the Canadian House of Commons, that he will not attend the Imperial Conference unless his opponents abandon their resistance to the reciprocity agreement prevails, his action will come within measurable distance of a deliberate affront to the mother country. Any doubts existing about the trend of the Canadian-American reciprocity agreement should be removed by President Taft's unabashed confession that only the immediate passage of the agreement could avert the consummation of Imperial preference."

Registration of Aliens.

London, April 30.

In the House of Commons yesterday, the Bill introduced by Mr. E. A. Goulding (Unionist) for the registration of aliens in the United Kingdom was read a second time.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald (leader of the Labour Party) said the idea of registration was absolutely alien to the fundamental conceptions of British liberty. The Labour Party could not agree to a single line of the Bill.

Mr. Winston Churchill (Secretary of State for the Home Office) said that Mr. Goulding's proposal for registration were impracticable, inasmuch as a criminal taking a first-class ticket would be able to escape inconvenience; the registration of resident aliens in naval ports and military harbours would be useful. He supported the provisions to prevent the importation of strike-breakers.

The Bill was referred to a Grand Committee.

The Declaration of London.

London, April 29.

M. Hovgaard, a Danish officer who is Professor of Naval Architecture in the United States, in the course of a newspaper article, asserts that the Declaration of London is distinctly unfavourable to Great Britain, for by reason of her geographical position Germany is able to obtain food supplies by land and sea. The vague definition in article 34, he states, hampers England's food supplies enormously. The English shipping trade will in war time be seriously disturbed as a result of the Declaration, while the German trade in Baltic and Danish waters can be carried on as in peace time.

Billiards.

London, April 29.

G. Gray, the Australian billiard player, has written to the "Sporting Life" repudiating former challenges purported to have been made on his behalf. He adds that he is now free to challenge H. W. Stevenson, the world's champion, or M. Inman to play a match of 16,000 up for £250 aside, the match to take place a month hence, and the winner to take two-thirds of the gate.

London, April 30.

H. W. Stevenson defeated M. Inman by 18,000 points to 16,914 thus retaining the Billiard Control Championship.

Football.

London, April 30.

The Association football season has closed with Manchester United (52 points) and Aston Ville (51 points) at the head of the league list. Bristol City and Nottingham Forest have been relegated to the second division. West Bromwich (33 points) and Bolton Wanderers (51 points) taking there place in the senior division.

THE CORONATION DURBAR.

A Display of Historic Jewellery.

Messrs. L. R. Tawker and Sons, the well-known diamond merchants and manufacturing jewellers, have engaged a building belonging to Messrs. Naidermal Ranji Lal situated at the Rajpur Road, Delhi which will probably be part of the procession route, for Rs. 12,000, for the Durbar Season, in order to exhibit, along with their other valuable stock, the magnificent and unique collection of oriental historical jewellery which they possess.

COTTON MANUFACTURERS' FEDERATION.

Origin and Progress.

[BY SIR CHARLES W. MACARA.]

(Concluded from the "Bombay Gazette" of May 12)

COTTON GROWING.

WITH regard to the first of these items, the supply of raw cotton, it must be mentioned that not only in the United States of America, India, Egypt, and other of the older cotton-producing countries, have efforts been constantly made to bring before the growers the need for an increased supply of raw cotton, but that in the Colonies of all the European nations, wherever cotton can be grown profitably and on a commercial basis, the International Federation has encouraged the work of increasing that supply. We have had an immense extension of the Indian crop within the last few years. Now it is very nearly half as large as the American crop, and the secretary of the International Cotton Federation, Mr. Arno Schmidt, who went to India to investigate what could be done, and whose visit is referred to later in this article, returned with the report that in a comparatively few years the Indian crop might be doubled. For a considerable number of years the idea has been prevalent that Indian cotton is of no value to Lancashire. That is not the case; if the staple is improved Lancashire can use Indian cotton largely; but we must look at the cotton industry from the standpoint of its being a world-industry. Continental spinners can easily double their consumption of Indian cotton, thus leaving a corresponding quantity of American cotton or any other growth of cotton that is required for the cotton industry of England, or of any other country. It is of supreme importance to us that we increase the supply of cotton, and it matters little from what country that supply comes. There is no doubt, however, that it is to India that we must look for the speediest relief from the shortage in the supply of the raw material for the world's cotton industry.

LANCASHIRE PRIVATE COTTON INVESTIGATION COMMISSION.

In 1906, a Lancashire Private Cotton Investigation Commission, in the promotion of which some of the leading Lancashire spinners assisted me, visited the cotton-growing States of North America twice, once at the planting season, and again at the time of cotton picking. Mr. H. W. Macalister acted as Chairman of the Commissions on both occasions. An exhaustive report of the investigations was issued and translated into several of the European languages. So great an interest had been aroused in the work of the Commission that the demand for the report from all parts of the world was enormous, and it was in consequence republished in the report of the Vienna Cotton Congress (1907).

VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES.

In the following year (1907) a large delegation representing the principal countries of Europe, and numbering over 100, which I had the honour of leading, visited the United States; and after attending a conference in October, at Atlanta, Georgia, at which 800 delegates, representing the cotton-growers of the Southern States, and the cotton spinners, cotton manufacturers, and cotton exchanges of the world were present, they travelled by special train through the cotton-growing States, covering altogether about 4,600 miles.

Following these visits to the United States, and as a result of the suggestions made by the delegations, many importance reforms have been instituted. Vested interests have to some extent retarded progress, but there is no doubt that in the long run the wisdom of the changes suggested will be appreciated all over the cotton-growing States, and both cotton-growers and cotton spinners will benefit.

Experimental farms under the direction of the U. S. Government have been established for the purpose of demonstrating the increase of yield that can be secured by careful seed selection and scientific methods of cultivation.

Shortly after the return home of the European delegation, I received the following letter from President Roosevelt, who subsequently sent me also, a large signed portrait of himself:—

The White House, Washington,
October 18th, 1907.

My Dear Sir.—I feel a very deep personal interest in the important matter which has brought to our shores so large and distinguished a body of cotton manufacturers from the principal nations of Europe. So far as I understand, the plans and purposes of the International Federation of Cotton Spinners, of which you are the President, you aim to promote stable conditions in your great industry throughout the world, and your visit to the United States more especially aims to bring the world's cotton manufacturers into closer touch and sympathy with our own cotton producers, upon whom you depend for three-quarters of your supplies of raw material. It seems to me an elementary truth that if our cotton planters can learn more definitely and at first hand, as your trip proposes, the exact needs of the manufacturer, in the matter of the preparation and shipment of the raw cotton, and can aim to conform thereto, the result will be quite as much to their benefit as to yours. You will find great changes in progress here, and an almost universal interest throughout the cotton belt in the matters that interest you; and I hope and believe that you will return to your homes, not only pleased with our country, but encouraged to believe that your visit will bear immediate fruit.

It is a source of regret to me that engagements made long since rendered it impossible to receive your delegation during your sojourn in Washington and to say to you by word of mouth what I now take great pleasure in writing.—Sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Gin-compressed cotton, with 8 tare per bale of from 10 lbs. to 12 lbs. only, is now being shipped from the United States, both to England and the Continent of Europe, and great efforts are being made to arouse the growers to the imperative need of reforming the wasteful and expensive methods which have prevailed so long in the ginning and handling of the American cotton crop.

Good progress has also been made in the erection of large warehouses in the cotton-growing districts for storing the cotton until it is offered for sale in the open markets, and cotton farmers are being educated to pick the cotton clean and deliver it to the ginneries in better condition.

COTTON-PICKING MACHINE.

Quite recently mechanical cotton-picking machines have been exhibited, which will, it is expected, largely neutralise the scarcity of labour in the cotton fields. I requested Mr. J. R. MacColl, of Pawtucket, R.I., who has represented the United States at several of the Congresses, and who was the President of the Atlanta Conference referred to above, to represent the International Cotton Federation at the trials of the machines at Dallas, Texas, and I think some extracts from the report which he prepared will prove interesting. Writing of the Price-Campbell cotton picking machine, Mr. MacColl says:—

"The machine picks about 10 lbs. of seed cotton per minute, or 6,000 lbs. per day of 10 hours, if kept running continuously, or 5,400 lbs. per day, allowing 10 per cent for stoppage. The quantity picked would vary somewhat, depending on the amount of ripe cotton on the plants, but the above amount may be considered as a fair average. It picks about 90 per cent of the ripe cotton, and the remaining 10 per cent is almost entirely picked by going over the same rows a second time. This would, course, add to the expense, but it was stated that, as cotton generally requires to be picked two or three times, what was left after the first picking might remain on the plants until the new bolls opened, and the time of second picking has arrived.

"I am satisfied that the machine does not injure the plant nor the unopened bolls nor the blooms that may be on the plant. This was demonstrated not only by observation of the plants after the machine had passed over them, but also by the following test. The machine was stopped, and while standing stationary the picking parts of the machine were put in operation. Plants of cotton, containing large unopened bolls, blooms and leaves were put through the picking parts several times, and showed no evidence of being injured in any way whatever. Then handfuls of picked cotton were thrown among the picking spindles, and all of the cotton was at once gathered into the basket. This showed the remarkable quality that the spindles have of picking the cotton and not injuring the plant.

"The machine, in doing its work in the fields, picks more green leaf than would occur in hand-picking. The quantity of green leaf varies, and is dependent, to some extent, on the amount of leaf on the plants. Some fields have cotton plants that show a much larger proportion of leaf to cotton than is found in other locations. The problem that is now facing the inventors is how to get rid of this green leaf, and thus prevent any lowering of the grade of the cotton. By spreading the cotton out in the sun for a day or so, the green leaf dries, and is more easily removed by the cleaning process in the gin. Several wagon loads of cotton thus treated were taken to the Murray Ginning Company's works at Dallas. Each battery of gins has cleaning mechanism attached to it previous to the ginning process. This cotton was put through one set of cleaners without going through the gin and then carried to another set of cleaners and thereafter ginned. In other words, the cleaning process was doubled in order to remove the leaf. The result seemed to be very satisfactory, although the cotton was not in my opinion free from leaf as it might have been if picked by hand and put through one process of cleaning in the usual way. Later in the day the inventors showed us a small working model of a new attachment which they are planning to put on the picking machine itself, and which was very effective in separating this green leaf from the cotton. If this device can be successfully completed and applied to the picking machine, it will remove the main objection that now exists to the efficiency of the machine for picking cotton. My opinion is that this will probably be accomplished either by such an appliance on the machine, or by improvements in the cleaning process attached to the gin.

"The problem that the cotton industry of the world has to face is the securing of a sufficient supply of raw material at a reasonable price to meet the requirements of the rapidly-increasing population of the world. It has been clearly shown that so far as the Southern States of America are concerned, there is ample land to increase the acreage, and also much opportunity for increasing the yield per acre by more scientific cultivation, more careful selection of seed, and increased use of fertilisers. The greatest difficulty that stands in the way of a larger production of cotton is the labour question, especially at the picking season. On this trip we visited Oklahoma city. The State Commissioner of Labour said that he had applications from planters for 800 people to pick cotton. The general opinion was that Oklahoma could not increase its production of cotton to any extent without machinery for cultivation, and especially picking.

"The attitude of the cotton trade of the world should therefore be one of co-operation with the men who have worked so hard in recent years to make this picking machine a success. It is now a necessity that such a machine should be perfected and widely used."

SECRETARY'S VISIT TO INDIA.

At the autumn meetings (1909) of the International Committee, held at Frankfort-on-Maine, the Secretary, Mr. Arno Schmidt, was instructed to visit India for the purpose of conferring with the Indian millowners, as well as to obtain information as to the possibilities of the extension of cotton cultivation there. On his return he submitted an exhaustive report of his visit to the International Committee. Subsequently in July, 1910, with the purpose of presenting their views on this subject to the British Government an influential deputation of Lancashire Members of Parliament and of Indian and Lancashire Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers, waited upon the Right Hon. Viscount Morley, O.M., Secretary of State for India at the India Office, London. Viscount Morley promised his entire and cordial support to the recommendations of the deputation so far as they were practicable and consonant with the needs of India. On the same day a smaller deputation waited upon the Right Hon. Sir Edward Grey, Bart., M. P., Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to confer with him upon the subject of the establishment of an Agricultural Department of the Egyptian Government. This Department is now being organised on the most efficient lines.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE.

The International Committee, both individually and collectively, rendered many important services in the promotion of the International Institute of Agriculture, the work of which will ultimately be of the greatest service to the agricultural and industrial interests of the world. This Institute was founded in Rome by the King of Italy, on the suggestion of Mr. David Lubin, an American citizen, and 48 States are now co-operating in its work. When the International Committee met in Rome in 1909, his Majesty King Victor Emmanuel III. took occasion to express his personal thanks for the assistance which had been rendered.

STATISTICS.

One of the most remarkable successes of the work of the International Cotton Federation is its compilations of statistics of the actual annual consumption of cotton by spinners, which are issued yearly, and of the stocks of cotton in the hands of spinners, issued half-yearly. Previously, the collection of such valuable data was impossible. The last issue, in March, contained replies from the owners of 122,226,091 spinning spindles out of a total in the world of 135,596,724—over 90 per cent.

This brief record of the work of the International Cotton Federation, I venture to add, presents an object-lesson to the whole world of the amity and mutual respect with which vast international interests can be conducted. The International Cotton Federation is a constant reminder of the interdependence of the nations, and is, in a very real sense, doing a great, practical work in the promotion of international peace and goodwill.

PROPOSED SHORT TIME.

Once more the cotton industry of the world is faced with the necessity of adopting measures to ward off impending crisis. The American cotton crop is again, this year, apparently inadequate for the supply of the spindles of the world, and its price has reached a level at which the consumer cannot afford to supply his needs. In some cotton-using countries, curtailment of production, either organised or unorganised, is being carried on at the present time, but to meet the situation adequately, and in order to secure the most sure relief with the minimum of hardship, both on the part of employers and operatives, I earnestly advocate the adoption of a systematic, organised reduction of production by cotton users in all parts of the world.

In order to take into consideration the seriousness of the position, not only in England, but in every country, on March 10th last, the members of the English Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations who spin American cotton, met in Manchester for the purpose of discussing the question of working short time, and I then expressed the need for the adoption of effective measures to grapple with the position. In dealing with the grave situation in which we are at present placed, I said: "It must be obvious to everyone connected with the cotton industry that we have been for some time, and are at the present, producing more yarn than we can dispose of, with the consequence that stocks at mills are increasing. This has naturally resulted in a loss of profit, and the longer we go on producing yarn that is not needed the more serious will our position become in this respect.

"There can be no doubt that the excessive price of American cotton, resulting from the expectation of shortage in the crop, has prevented our great markets from freely filling up their stocks. We cannot expect the world to take a full supply of yarn and cloth at the present prices, and at the best we can only look forward to a hand-to-mouth business. It, therefore, appears to me that as sensible men we should again put into operation the system of short-time working, which has served us so well in the past. This system has now been accepted by the cotton-using countries of the world as the most ready and efficient expedient for dealing with crisis through which, from time to time, the cotton trade has to pass. Other international textile industries, notably the linen industry, are following the lead of the cotton industry in this respect.

"It may be that in the minds of some there is the thought that this movement is being begun at too early a date, but even they will, I think, admit that if short time is not worked now, on the moderate scale suggested, we shall before the end of the season be face to face with a situation that will demand a much more drastic remedy. A stoppage on Saturdays for three months will hurt neither employers nor operatives, and the proposal ought to be accepted unanimously, both by members of the Federation and the rapidly diminishing number of firms still remaining outside.

"I quite admit that it is aggravating that members of the Federation, who have done so much for the trade in the past, should make sacrifices, however small, for the good of the trade and yet see some members of the trade quietly and without compunction, not only making no sacrifices, but taking all the benefits that may accrue from the Federation's action. Such a situation is undoubtedly, as I say, aggravating, but, on the other hand, are we to sit still and let the situation become more serious and complicated because there may be some firms who are not disposed to fall into line? Let us do our part, and trust to reason and fairness prevailing with others, who up to the present have not seen eye to eye with us.

"It must never be lost sight of that what has been done by the Federation in the past has resulted in immense benefit to the cotton industry as a whole and to the community at large. The proposal of your Committee, which is a very moderate one, has been very carefully considered, and I trust that it will not only be accepted by this meeting, but ultimately accepted by the members of the Federation as a wise and prudent measure in the interests of the industry."

The following resolution was adopted, with one dissentient:—

"That this meeting endorses the recommendation of the General Committee, and is of opinion that short-time working in the American spinning section should be commenced by stopping the mills on Saturdays for 13 weeks, from Saturday, April 1st, to Saturday, June 24th, both dates inclusive, or an equivalent stoppage (exclusive of holiday) of 71 1-2 hours, and that the secretary be instructed to issue a circular in order to ascertain if firms owning at least 90 per cent. of the spindles in the section of the Federation using American cotton are willing to curtail production in accordance with this resolution."

Although, in reply to the circular, the owners of 80 per cent. of the spindles expressed their willingness to curtail production on the lines laid down in the resolution, the unusual percentage asked for—90 per cent.—was not attained. The matter was, therefore, postponed for the present. It will, however, form one of the most important subjects for discussion at the Barcelona Congress.

In concluding this survey of the work of the International Federation during the past seven years, I must add that it is much to be regretted that an extension of machinery far beyond immediate requirements took place as a result of the prosperous condition of the cotton industry in 1905-6-7. This excessive increase in the capacity for production was certainly unwise, but the position can be coped with by carefully organised methods.

It is being brought home in a most forcible manner that the individual employer, however large, or the individual association in any one country, is helpless as a unit in dealing with the vicissitudes through which the industry as a whole has to pass. Those who remain outside the splendid world-wide organisation which has now been formed place themselves in the unfair and undignified position of reaping all the advantages of its work without sharing in the labour and expense incurred in carrying it on. I venture to think that the realisation of this unenviable position will result in all becoming affiliated and doing their fair share of absolutely necessary work.

I pointed out in my address at the Seventh International Congress, which was held in Brussels in June, 1910, that after all:—

"The greatest element of danger is the undue inflation of the price of the raw material by the operations of combinations which have no interest whatever in either the growing of cotton, its legitimate distribution, or its manufacture. There has been a great deal of anxious enquiry, especially of late, as to whether it is possible to check this scourge by legislation. The difficulties so far in the doing this appear insurmountable, but I am on no uncertain ground when I say that what combination on the part of the users of cotton has already accomplished in other directions proves that if it were applied to this, the greatest of all evils, the scourge could be removed. I have on previous occasions pointed out the disastrous effects of these manipulations. It must be admitted by all that the cultivation of the cotton plant is precarious, it being subject to so many adverse influence beyond the control of man. Everyone will also admit that the cotton planter is entitled to a higher price for his cotton, when the yield is reduced through these influences. The artificial enhancement of the price, however, by speculative manipulation is an entirely different matter. This has assumed such dimensions latterly that no effort should be spared to cope with it. When it is considered that a rise of 2 1-2d. per pound in the average price of the average cotton crop of the world represents £100,000,000, such an enhancement must necessarily lead to a serious curtailment in the consumption of cotton goods, these goods forming the clothing of the poorest people all over the world. This curtailed consumption in its turn reduces the employment for the mills, which adversely affects the interests of millions of people whose capital is invested or who are employed in the industry. The manipulation of the raw material, to which I direct special attention, and which is of such vital importance, can only be coped with successfully by an international combination of users of cotton, and, in my opinion, no sacrifice is too great to rid the trade of what has proved to be such a menace to its welfare. I hold, as I have always done, that no combination of manipulators could ever hope to successfully combat a combination of the users of cotton. Such a combination of users, however, can only be rendered possible by the occasional sacrifice of individual interests for the welfare of the whole industry."

The only alternative to combination on the part of the users of cotton in facing crisis is a return to the policy of "laissez-faire" with its acceptance of the doctrine of the survival of the fittest and the weakest going under. The owners of mills may go under, but the mills remain, and the strongest eventually become the purchasers of mills at half, or a quarter of their value, or even at breaking-up prices, the competition of such reducing the capital value of the whole industry. It is obvious, therefore, that the only same policy is for the industry to combine and meet the vicissitudes which it has to face as a united whole, which is the only effective method of facing them successfully. It cannot be too forcibly stated that individuals, whether as employers or employed, cannot permanently prosper unless the industry in which they are engaged is prosperous as a whole.

A FATAL GUN ACCIDENT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 14.

The mistry who was the other day accidentally shot while repairing a gun in the firm of Messrs Biswas and Co., gun-makers of Chowringhee, died in the Medical College Hospital. An inquest will be held in due course.

JODHPUR REGENCY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 14.

The question of a Council of Regency for the Jodhpur State is now engaging the attention of the Government of India. The arrangement proposed will be sent to the Secretary of State for his approval.

THE CHARING CROSS BANK.

At Bow Street Police Court, on April 25, Alfred W. Carpenter, late managing director of the Charing Cross Bank, was charged with obtaining by false pretences £500 from Charles Parker, a Yeoman of the Guard at the Tower of London. Counsel for the prosecution, in opening the case, read extracts from the prospectuses and advertisements issued by the defendant, and said that Mr. Parker, believing these statements, invested his money in the bank on Oct. 15. On Oct. 17 the defendant filed his petition in bankruptcy. Counsel proceeded to outline the history of the bank. The case was adjourned, the defendant being remanded on bail.

The death of Major-Gen. R. H. Bolton, late Madras Staff Corps, took place on April 25 at 7 Cresswell Gardens, South Kensington, at the age of eighty-four. General Bolton became Lieutenant-Colonel in 1869, and retired with the honorary rank of Major-General in 1880.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Benewor," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" its original colours, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by, Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot 3, Torrington Road London England.

A GOOD WORD FOR ASIATICS.

European Writer's View.

Mr. Robert Sutherland writes to the "Evening Chronicle" (Johannesburg):—

"Indentured Asiatic labour in Natal was dealt with the other day by Mrs. Mayo in an article which appeared in an English magazine, wherein the writer showed that the treatment of the Indians in Natal was similar to and little better than that of the natives who are practically kidnapped and forced to work on the cocoa islands of Sao Thome and Principe, of West Africa.

The article was never contradicted, and, so far I have noticed, neither the "Chronicle" nor your contemporaries have attempted to traverse the charges made.

THE TRANSVAAL.

The Transvaal Legislature passed an Asiatic law in 1907, which treats the Asiatics in this Province precisely as the murderers and life prisoners are treated in the penal settlements of the Andaman Islands, in the Bay of Bengal. The criminals are registered by means of their finger-prints when they arrive at Port Blair, and are then set at large and allowed to marry and take up whatever vocations they wish. The only difference is that an Asiatic can leave this country, whereas an inhabitant of the Andamans cannot leave the island.

The Asiatics in the Transvaal were shocked at the Law of 1907, but they have not the franchise, and their only means of protest was by showing passive resistance to it, which their leaders and the more plucky amongst them have continued to do, and now after four years' persecution and treatment almost equal in severity to that of the Scottish Covenanters by Claver house and his dragoons, the Claver house of the Transvaal has given in and publicly declared that the Act of 1907 was wrong and a mistake and is to be repealed.

NATAL LAWS.

The unindentured Asiatic in Natal is differentiated against, and has to pay a special poll-tax of £3 a year. His wife and every member of his family have to pay it; even supposing he had six daughters arrived at the age of fourteen years they are all liable, whilst the wealthiest white millionaire is exempt. The pay of an indentured male is only 10s. a month, so that the Asiatic girls have to pay a poll-tax equal to six months, pay of a man, which then can only meet by the sacrifice of their modest and virtue. The other day the coolies on two of the estates were illegally and badly treated, and they went to complain to the Magistrate of the district. They established every word of the charges they made, but because they absented themselves by going to lodge a complaint they committed a criminal offence, and were imprisoned and fined for doing so.

Living under these laws, according to your article, is equivalent to a state of Nirvana, but I venture to characterise the laws as brutal and inhuman. You say that the Asiatics in this country are parasites, living upon the industry and trade of the white man, but on this point you display as much ignorance as you do on Indian history and the conditions in that country. Let me point out the real facts.

NATAL MADE BY INDIANS.

Sixty years ago Natal, especially the whole of the belt of it which is washed by the Indian Ocean, extending to the border of Zululand, was a useless, malarious swamp, covered with mangrove and jungle, and the habitat of wild animals and poisonous snakes. The owners could make nothing of it, but they had an object-lesson of what Indians were capable of doing, in Mauritius so they went to India and engaged Indian labourers, who cleared and drained the land and converted it into smiling fields, including the present tea, sugar and wattle industries, thus creating employment and bread for thousands of white men, instead of being parasites on the white man's labour. Some of them afterwards crossed the border into the Transvaal, and they purchased their right of entry and domicile from the Republic. Then their right of citizenship of the Empire was acknowledged and turned to good account by the Uitlanders, who used them. There is also Queen Victoria's famous Proclamation to the people of India, of 1858, of which the writer of your article appears to be ignorant. You are under a misapprehension in supposing that there is now any desire on the part of the Indians in South Africa or India that immigration should be continued. The contrary is the case; and if it can be stopped without showing the colour bar which the present law shows, the Asiatic trouble in this country would be put an end to by one stroke of the pen."

IMPERIAL EDUCATION CONFERENCE.

The Conference was opened on April 25. A morning sitting at the Education Office was private. In the afternoon, Mr. Runciman presided at a public sitting at the Foreign Office, and delivered an address in which he outlined the programme of the Conference and enumerated some of the problems which confront educationists alike in this country and in the Oversea Dominions. Papers were afterwards read by Mr. Mackinder, M. P., on "The Teaching of Geography from an Imperial Point of View," and by Professor Egerton, of Oxford University, on "Some Aspect of the Teaching of Imperial History."

Sir Herbert Risley, the representative of the India Office, described a visit to an Indian middle vernacular school, where the pupils gave him latitudes, populations, and a variety of other information, but were plunged into blank amazement by a question how they would get to London. (Laughter.) They had not the faintest idea where London physically was. They hang no idea even how they would start to get to Calcutta. As for history, he wondered whether the boys who could real off lists of kings had the faintest notion what those kings looked like. He believed they thought of James I. in a solar topee and riding breeches and Queen Elizabeth in the memsahib's tea-gown. (Laughter.) He had tried in Bengal, to get something like an admirable German book which facilitated the visualising of history by giving pictures of all the chief personages. Unhappily, though everybody agreed it was an admirable idea, nobody took any steps to give effect to it.

The Conference was continued on April 26. At the public session papers were read on the teaching of arithmetic and practical education in elementary schools and on secondary education in Ireland. A discussion followed. In the evening the delegates to the Conference were entertained at dinner at the House of Commons by Lord Beauchamp on behalf of the Government. Several of the Ministers were present, and Mr. Asquith was the principal speaker. He said:—"I cannot forego the opportunity of conveying to you, gentlemen, who represent so many different parts of the empire, on behalf of his Majesty's Government, our most cordial welcome here this evening, and of saying how glad we are that you should surround these tables in the precincts of the ancient Mother of Parliaments. Education is a thing about which there is nothing new to be said and if there were I should not be the person to say it. Like all the other arts, it consists, I suppose, in a struggle between form and matter, and in the case of education—certainly education as we understand it within the borders of our empire—without undue pride and self-complacency we may say that we have the finest raw material in the world, and the manner in which that raw material should be impressed and turned out depends upon the teachers. If I may venture to say one serious word as to what I think ought to be the aim—the governing aim and purpose—of a conference of this kind, I think it is to secure that formative touch and to see that the power throughout the British Empire should be developed on the best lines, with the greatest efficiency, and with the most complete equipment and, if these conditions are satisfied, we are convinced that with the raw material at hand the most brilliant and satisfying results can be obtained. If a conference of this kind representing the Imperial Governments, could co-ordinate in the way of information and in the way of effort, the latent resources of the empire and make provision for a really efficient, vital, and vigorous teaching system, we should have contributed more to the real consolidation of the empire and the happiness of our people than by many of the so-called social reformers of to-day. I am delighted to see before me so many of you who are qualified, not only by sympathy but by practical experience, to interest yourselves in that great ideal, and I trust that the assembling of this conference may tend to the provision of some more satisfactory machinery and means for its accomplishment. As regards the end in view, I believe we are all at one, and that is to make the British people throughout the length and breadth of the empire a truly instructed nation."

SPORTING NEWS.

ENGLISH CUP FINAL.

Bradford City's Triumph Richly Earned.

NEWCASTLE UNITED lost possession of the English Cup to Bradford City in the re-played final tie at Old Trafford, Manchester, in mail week. Bradford won the game by the only goal scored, and if that point was doubtfully obtained I wish hurriedly to add, writes a correspondent, that the new holders of the national trophy richly deserved their triumph by their fine defence, which held out astonishingly well through the 30 minutes, and magnificently so in the first half, when they had to face their redoubtable foes plus a gale of wind. The huge crowd and the attendant scenes at Old Trafford and in the streets of the city would make a story in themselves. Certainly this was a more imposing final than the abortive one of five days before at the Crystal Palace; but the game itself must be my subject here.

The first thought which arises to the mind after the event is that had Mr. Ibbotson seen what occurred immediately before Bradford scored, what will become a memorable goal, the cup would not have been wrested from Newcastle at least. With the high wind behind them, the United were in the first fourteen minutes hammering away at the Bradford defence, but all to no purpose. Then, practically upon the City's first breakaway, Torrance, who displaced Gildea at centre half for Bradford, passed the ball out to Thompson, who when being tackled by Veitch just outside the United's penalty area, was accidentally kicked on the head. Thompson, went down stunned. Veitch could have cleared his lines, but, seeing Thompson in distress, at once left the ball to attend to his opponent.

Mr. Ibbotson did not witness this incident, his sight being obstructed by a bunch of players in the goal-mouth. Devine fastened on to the ball, and centred for O'Rourke to get his head to it. As the ball left O'Rourke's head Lawrence sprang forward to catch and clear, and appeared to have gained possession, but to everyone's surprise, he "fumbled" and allowed it to bob over his head and into the net. What I am perfectly certain of is that, had Veitch not honourably stopped playing to help Thompson, Bradford would not have scored at that moment, and, as events proved, not at all. It was the fortune of sport, and I hope Newcastle United will not complain of their ill-luck.

For ten minutes prior to the finish Newcastle were outplayed as I have seldom seem them before, but only one shot (from Devine) gave Lawrence any trouble. The United's expiring effort was made by Veitch feinting to the extreme left and getting well out of reach of his pursuers only to place his shot over the bar! Veitch turned away still smiling, if now a little sadly. It was all over, and I was told that the Bradford City players hurried triumphantly out of Manchester for a prearranged reception amongst their own folks.

It was a most trying match for all the participants and yet vastly superior in quality to that of the first meeting. Both teams had immeasurably improved in the brief interval—I suppose because the Old Trafford environment was more natural to the professional style. At the Palace it was obvious that Newcastle were stricken with lassitude. Yesterday they were all fire, and were brilliantly held at bay. They failed in attack probably owing to the absence of Shepherd, in whose position Jobey was not a success.

BOXING.

Heavy-Weight Championship of England.

BOMBARDIER WELLS vs. IAN HAGUE.

On April 24 at the National Sporting Club, Bombardier Wells met Ian Hague in a 20-round contest for £700 and the Lonsdale heavy-weight championship belt, and knocked him out in the sixth round.

Much interest was felt in the contest, which, it was thought, would settle for a time the vexed question as to who is really the best of the English heavy-weight boxers and, at the same time, tell us whether England had produced a "white man's hope" who might have a chance some day of wresting the world's championship from Jack Johnson, the conqueror of Jeffries. It was evident when the men entered the ring that Hague's friends had not persuaded him to make a drastic preparation. On the other hand, Wells was in perfect condition, and, boxing at a great pace from the outset, he soon had his man in difficulties. There was always a chance that one of Hague's right swings would get home, but Wells took no risks, and waited for openings with the caution of a veteran. After the first round his left was never out of Hague's face, and in the fourth Hague was down twice, for 8 sec. and 9sec., from right hooks which just missed the point of the jaw. In the fifth round Hague made a great recovery and for a minute or so the issue seemed doubtful. Afterwards Wells meted out the most severe punishment and knocked his man out half-way through the sixth meeting.

It is now clear that Wells is the stuff out of which a really first-rate fighting machine can be made. It is no longer possible to doubt that he can hit hard and, what is quite as important, he has the intelligence to learn by experience. In a year, when he fills out, he should weigh over 15st., and provided he does not lose his pace, will be able to hold his own with anybody, not excluding Johnson.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ARBITRATION.

Mr. Bryce, the British Ambassador, addressing the Board of Commerce at a luncheon at Detroit on April 21, referred to the proposed Anglo-American Arbitration Agreement and said it was observed by the Prime Minister of Canada a few weeks ago that these two peoples, speaking the same language, and living side by side without armies or navies facing each other, gave the world an example of two peoples living together in mutual trust. "I think" he added, "that this well have its effect throughout the world. If it becomes possible as I hope it will, to have a Treaty that will preclude even a chance of danger between them, it will be an example to the whole human race."

Mr. Bryce was the chief speaker at the St. George's Society dinner at New York on April 24. He dwelt upon the movement for arbitration and peace, and declared that England and America were setting an example to the world. In the course of his speech he referred to the prosperity of the United Kingdom, including Ireland, upon which cries of "No" arose from some Irishmen present. Mr. Bryce replied that the gentlemen would not dissent from his statement if they knew Ireland as well as he.

A MEETING AT THE LONDON GUILDHALL.

The Lord Mayor, in a letter announcing a meeting in connection with this subject at the London Guildhall, to-day, April 28, states that the Prime Minister will move and Mr. Balfour will second the following resolution:—"That this meeting of the citizens of London assembled in the Guildhall cordially welcomes the proposal of the President of the United States of America in favour of a general treaty of arbitration between that country and the British Empire and pledges its support to the principle of such a treaty, as serving the highest interests of the two nations, and as tending to promote the peace of the world."

This resolution will be submitted to a meeting of the most thoroughly representative character ever assembled in the ancient Guildhall of London. All divisions of opinion, and all sections of the British Empire, will be adequately represented by those in high official positions. Among those have promised to attend, in addition to the mover and seconder of the resolution are the Archbishops of Canterbury and Westminster, the Chief rabbi, the president of the Free Church Council the president of the British and Foreign Unitarian Association, Lord Halsbury, Lord Strathcona, and other Ministers and ex-Ministers of the Crown, the High Commissioners of Australasia, New Zealand, and South Africa, the Governor of the Bank of England, many directors of the great banking, railway, and shipping institutions, the presidents of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and the principals of the chief trade, finance and insurance companies.

POWERS OF UPPER HOUSES.

Comparisons With other Lands.

THE extreme character of the Government's proposals for destroying the power of the House of Lords can best be appreciated by a comparison with the constitutional system of other lands. It will be seen that while many countries are committed to a policy of extreme democracy, hardly any of importance attempt to carry on the work of legislation with a Single Chamber or with an Upper House reduced to impotence. The following brief "precis" gives the leading facts as to the constitution and powers of the Upper Houses in the countries named. Practically all the countries with democratic systems excluding the Latin-American Republics are included:—

Austria.—Upper House ("House of Lords") is partly hereditary, partly nominated by the King. The two Houses have co-ordinate powers: but if they disagree on an item of appropriation or the size of a contingent for the Army then the smaller item of expenditure or size of contiegent shall pass.

Belgium.—Upper House (Senate) is elective part directly, part indirectly. Money Bills and Bills relating to the Army must originate in the Lower House, otherwise the powers of the two Houses are co-ordinate.

Denmark.—Upper House (Landsthing) is partly nominated by the Crown, partly elective. The electoral body is composed of:—(a) The largest taxpayers in the country districts; (b) the deputies of the largest taxpayers of the cities; (c) the deputies of all the enfranchised citizens. Money Bills must be initiated in the Lower House. The Upper House elects the judges. Otherwise the powers of the two House are co-ordinate.

France.—Upper House (Senate) is elective. Members must be over forty. Electoral body is made up:—(a) Of delegates from Municipal Councils; (b) of deputies and councillors from Department. Financial laws must be first presented to the Lower House. The Upper House has judicial powers in some cases, otherwise the powers of the two Houses are co-ordinate. The two Houses meet together when it is necessary to revise the Constitution.

Holland.—Upper House is elected by the Provincial States from the wealthy classes. It may not amend or initiate any Bills, but can only accept or reject them.

Italy.—Upper House (Senate) is nominated by the King. All Money Bills must originate in the Lower House, otherwise the powers of the two Houses are co-ordinate.

Norway.—Upper House (Lagting) is elected by the Lower House from among its own members. The inspection of public accounts, the fate of the Government, and the power of impeachment are reserved to the Lower House. All other matters are settled by the two Houses in joint sitting. The Upper House has one-third of the number of members of the Lower House.

Spain.—Upper House (Senate) is partly elective, partly nominated, partly hereditary. Both houses have absolutely co-ordinate powers.

Sweden.—Upper House is indirectly elected. Both Houses have absolutely co-ordinate powers.

United States.—Upper House (Senate) is elected by the State Legislatures. It has the sole power (a) of ratifying or rejecting treaties; (b) confirming or rejecting appointments to office by the President; (c) trying impeachments. The Lower House has the sole power of initiating impeachments. Otherwise the powers of the two Houses are co-ordinate.

Canada.—Upper House (Senate) is nominated by the Crown. Bills for appropriating public revenue or for imposing any tax must originate in the Lower House. Otherwise the powers of the two Houses are co-ordinate.

Australia.—Upper House (Senate) is elected by popular vote. It has co-ordinate power with the Lower House except that it may not initiate Money Bills and may not directly amend them, though it can suggest amendments.

The omission of some countries may be explained briefly. Germany and Russia, which are not democracies, offer no analogies. Greece, alone among important nations has no Upper House at all. Portugal is just now in a state of "suspended constitutionalism." In Switzerland, the Referendum has practically superseded Parliamentary Government and the respective powers of the two Houses are unimportant. It will be seen that in several countries the Upper House is stronger in power and functions than the Lower House; in most countries it has equal power, Norway, Holland, and Greece are the only countries which offer any encouragement to the idea of Single-Chamber government, and not one of them has quite so objectionable a system as that which the Parliament Bill proposes in Great Britain, Single Chamber rule masked by the existence of an impotent Upper House.

SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION.

The report of the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, on the School Final Examination of 1910, says:—

The number of candidates registered for the examination was 1,369 against 1,143 of the previous year. Out of this number, 9 did not appear. The number examined was therefore 1,360, of whom 466 passed, giving a percentage of 34 as against 39 for last year. The number examined increased by 79 at Bombay, 53 at Poona, 42 at Ahmedabad, 31 at Dharwar, and 21 at Karachi, the increase being chiefly due to the recent Resolution of Government debarring matriculates from Government service.

The results for each centre were as follows:—

	Number examined.	Number passed.	Percentage.
Bombay	300	71	24
Poona	301	119	40
Ahmedabad ...	282	122	43
Dharwar	236	59	25
Karachi	241	95	39
Total. ...	1,360	466	34

There was an improvement at Ahmedabad, and a considerable improvement at Karachi, elsewhere the results were inferior to those of last year.

Regarding particular subjects the figures show an improvement in Gujarati and Kanarese, a very marked improvement in Sindhi, and a falling-off in Marathi. Latin and French were not examined in last year. There is also an improvement in respect of Classical Languages, Book-keeping, Chemistry, Botany, Agriculture and Manual Training and a falling-off in Political Economy, Mathematics, Drawing and Short-hand.

The following remarks by the examiners on the examination in English are interesting:—

The papers were of a somewhat novel type and were found too long. A picture post-card was given to each candidate and he was asked to write a description of the scene upon it. This no doubt successfully circumvented the essay-crammer. Another question, however, asking for the character most admired by the candidate gave an opening to those who had learnt up biographies of Nelson, Wellington, Clive, and Benjamin Franklin. The question set to test punctuation was badly done. Many of the papers were slovenly and ill-written, and the oral was on the whole better than the written work. The Bombay examiner reported favourably on the manners of the boys whom he found "pleasingly civil." The Poona examiner, while commending the work as a whole, complains of the constant use of catch phrases,

BY THE WAY.

PATTERN OF MESS UNIFORMS.

The question of an altered pattern of mess uniform for officers of the Royal Artillery, which has been under consideration for nearly two years, has now been settled. As a result of collective opinion of Royal Artillery officers, samples of the mess jacket and waistcoat were sent to certain home commands in January of last year for inspection, with a view to ascertain whether it was the general wish of Royal Artillery officers that the proposed change should be made. Owing to the diversity of opinions expressed by the officers concerned, it has been decided not to make any change in the present pattern of Royal Artillery mess uniform.

ADDING INSULT TO INJURY.

A correspondent of the "Manchester Courier" attacks the lethal weapons women use in their hats. "The other evening I went to a music-hall. There was a crush around the box-office. Suddenly a sweet, demure young woman, aged about twenty-three, who was standing next to me, swung around in my direction. At the same moment half an inch of steel buried itself in my lip, making a jagged wound as it was as swiftly withdrawn. I had presence of mind enough to remember that our absurd laws extend no justification for bad language. I merely glared at her, and pointed to my injured face. Then came the second—the severer wound. 'Yes,' she said, 'I'm sure it must hurt you, but perhaps it doesn't feel as bad as it looks.'"

LINCOLNSHIRE'S "LADY SEXTON."

At the Crowland (Lincolnshire) Easter Vestry, Miss S. J. Hill was appointed sexton at the Abbey for the ensuing year, thereby continuing a remarkably family record, the office of sexton of Crowland Abbey having been held by the Hill family since 1792. One of the early members of the family who held the office—William Hill—lost his sight, but in spite of that he could point out any particular grave in the churchyard. William Hill was sexton for 32 years; his son, John Hill, 34 years; the office was then carried on by the latter's widow; afterwards by the son, James Hill, for 54 years; then by his son, John Hill, for 24 years; afterwards by the son of the last-mentioned James Hill, for three years; and then, by the present holder of the office, Sarah Jane Hill, who was appointed in 1901.

SALVATION ARMY SELF-DENIAL FUND.

In an issue of the "War Cry" General Booth thanks his followers for the zeal and generosity they showed in connection with the recent "Self-Denial Effort." "To every one," he says, "who has self denyingly taken his share in this holy strife and to every friend who has lent a willing, helping hand, from my heart I send a fervent expression of gratitude. Some of the divisions have not raised quite so large a sum as last year; but in view of the industrial trouble in South Wales and the large sum recently raised locally for new buildings in various cities, amounting to more than £10,000 increase on the sum raised for that object in the previous year, I feel nothing but gratitude and pleasure that even those divisions have done so well." It is added that the grand total for 1911, amounted to £67,161 11s. 9d. against £69,041 5s. 4d. in the previous year.

"KING" PATAUD AS DRAMATIST.

We are to have a play by "King" Pataud, the secretary of the Electricians Union of Paris, who not, so very long ago, earned fame of another kind by plunging the French capital into darkness during the electricians' strike. M. Pataud declares that his play, which so far as the story and characterisation go, is entirely his own work, but in which he has collaborated with M. Olivier Garin with a view to clothing his ideas in proper dramatic form, is of a purely "social" nature, and does not deal with any love-interest. "Demain," as the play is called, is to have a "repetition generale" for the benefit of the critics on May 19, and will be produced at the Theatre Moliere.

PICTURES AS EVIDENCE.

The kaleidoscope was originally a plaything, and living pictures have up to the present been associated only with amusements. The Champagne riots, or, rather, the judicial proceedings following at Rheims, have found a new use for the cinematograph. The apparatus was brought into court and used with deadly effect. Against this "documentary evidence an "alibi" had a poor chance. Some fifteen rioters were sentenced, and others were at the time under remand in the local prison. The cause of their being remanded was due to their asseverations of innocence, and the court, to err on the right side, adjourned the hearing. Unfortunately for the accused, they appeared in the films. The police are also looking for two men, who, it is alleged, supplied the rioters with explosives. The cinematograph artist was enabled to register their features as they drove about the disturbed area in a motor-car.

MARIE ANTOINETTE'S FAN.

A dispatch from Vienna announces the loss of several valuable books and a fan which had belonged to Marie Antoinette. It is of yellow tortoiseshell with arabesque work in gold, and contains several small mirrors. The valuables have been stolen from a safe at the residence of Baron Frederic Rokitansky. The relics formerly belonged to the Lablache-Falcon family, of which the Baron's mother was a member.

"LA DESTINEE DES VIEUX!"

One of the oldest trees in France has just disappeared. It formerly flourished in the municipality of Barnasse Lozere, and dated from the sixteenth century. It was planted by Francis I., according to tradition, after the victory of Marignan. Under its boughs had passed many stormy disputes and tender pledges had been given. At one time the affairs of the Commune were discussed when the seasons permitted. But the saddest part remains to be told. The tree grew old, became dangerous, and was condemned. This giant of the vegetable kingdom has been sold for 16fr. "Sic transit gloria mundi."

CORONATION RINGS.

The Coronation Rings form an important part of the ceremonial, the investiture taking place, as regards the King, after the Sword has been girded on, the Pall of cloth of gold assumed, and the Orb been handed by and returned to the Dean of Westminster, but before the Sceptre has been delivered. King Edward VII. used the same that King William IV. received, though, like the pound troy of gold which the Sovereign offers as his oblation, the ring has generally to be specially made. This particular one is, says a writer in the "Girl's Own Paper," set with a table sapphire, surrounded by diamonds, and having on it a St. George's Cross in rubies, thus embodying the national colours, and is placed by the Archbishop on the fourth finger on the King's right hand with a special prayer. The Queen-Consort also has a ring which, in this reign, will probably resemble the King's, although in times past there seems to have been much latitude as regards hers.

HOW CATGUT IS MADE.

There may be still some who, misled by the name, think the domestic cat is sacrificed for the necessity of the fisherman. As a matter of fact, this substance, which combines in so remarkable a way the qualities of strength, lightness, and inconspicuousness, is made from the silkworm. And a note in a scientific periodical informs us that the chief seat of its manufacture is the island of Procida, in the Bay of Naples. Most of the silkworms used are reared near Torre Annunziata, at the foot of Vesuvius. When the caterpillars are about to spin they are killed and the silk glands are removed. These are pickled in some way, which is a trade secret, and drawn out into the familiar threads.

MAGPIES AT ALDERSHOT.

Dr. J. H. Gibson of Aldershot, writing in the "Countryside Monthly," says:—"I think there is no doubt that magpies are a good deal commoner in late years in many districts than they were when I was a boy, forty years ago. I was walking round a small park near Ascot and was, perhaps, 200 yards from the house, when a flock of magpies flew from a tree across the open to a wood. There were not less than twenty-three—and I might have missed one or two. Of course this is nothing like a record number, but is it not very late in the year for them to be still in flocks? The birds are fed and encouraged, and are not very shy. One day I saw them in the garden close to the house." Like the carrion crow, the magpie is undoubtedly increasing in the vicinity of towns, where men no longer use guns. The flock seen by Dr. Gibson was, however, unusual; and I should say, observes the Editor, Mr. E. Kay Robinson, that the birds were either on migration or had been collected by some local abundance of food.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

WAS THE DIPLODOCUS A FISHER?

That strange reptile the diplodocus, is generally supposed to have been a vegetarian in diet. The small size of the teeth, and the fact that they occur in the front of the jaws only, have led palæontologists to conclude, that it fed on the soft and slimy vegetation of the water. A more minute study of the dental and other characters, however, led Mr. E. Tourier to object to this conclusion, and to suggest a fish diet. And this opinion has been recently supported in the "Zoologische Jahrbucher" by Mr. Versluys.

REASONS FOR SUPPOSING SO.

It is pointed out that the abdominal cavity is not large enough for the enormous quantity of vegetable food which would be required to support the great bulk of diplodocus. Again, the powerful muscles of the neck, indicated by the shape of the bones, and the small head, indicate a power of rapid movement in a resisting medium the water. So also the dentition and shape of the mouth cavity suggest a capability of capturing small prey. The whole organism, in fact, seems fitted for the capture and digestion of fish. In fishing diplodocus would move its head about rapidly under water catching the fish which came in its way and swallowing them whole. It is further suggested that the long whip-like tail may have been used to beat the water, and drive the fish into the shallows.

LENGTH OF LIFE IN PIGEONS.

A writer in the "Field" gives some interesting notes on the duration of life in certain breeds of domestic pigeons. Such notes are of some importance, for, as Professor A. Weismann has remarked referring to the duration of life in birds. "There is less exact knowledge upon this subject than we might expect, considering the existing number of ornithologists and ornithological societies, with their numerous publications." The examples given by the writer of the above notes are a white trumpeter cock 22 years, a blue cropper hen 29 years another cropper 23 years. Of turtle doves there are numerous records of cover 20 years, while one is said to have reached the age of 37 years. We may compare this with the records for other species of birds given by Weismann in the appendix to his essay on "The Duration of Life." Thus canaries in captivity attain an age of from 12 to 15 years, while ravens have lived for almost 100. Parrots are known to have exceeded the 100, and a golden eagle which died at Vienna in 1719, had been captured 104 years previously. Swans are said to have lived 300 years, but this must be taken as doubtful.

ARTIFICIAL BREEDS AND NATURAL SPECIES.

The cropper pigeons above-mentioned as having lived for 29 and 35 years respectively were, it is noted, the small or dwarf croppers, and not the large breed generally known as pouters. The extreme age for the latter is given as from 10 to 12 years, while most of them do not exceed half of this. It is said that the large crop encourages gorging, and that the food corrupts in the crop, thus shortening life. Carriers and bards, again, it is noted, bear the seeds of disease and death in the largely developed wattles of the beak and eyes. These become cankered and offensive, and the birds die comparatively young. It may be further remarked, that the small beak in certain breeds of tumblers renders necessary artificial aid to release the young bird from the shell. And though this need not necessarily shorten the life of the individual it would prevent the increase of the variety in a state of nature. Such facts appear to be a part of the great truth that all the more extreme forms, at least, of our artificial breeds have some inherent weakness which would handicap them in the struggle for existence. And this must largely detract from the value of the analogy between the domestic breeds and the species of nature so largely insisted on by Darwin. It would appear, indeed, that the variations of which man has taken advantage in forming his artificial races cannot be of the same nature as those out of which new species could be formed in nature.

THE RED SPOT ON JUPITER.

The well-known red spot on the planet Jupiter, which has been under the observation of astronomers for more than 50 years, can new be seen. It is of an oval shape, and some 20,000 miles long. Its exact nature is still a matter of conjecture. The most plausible suggestion, perhaps, is that it is a floating island of solid matter in a sea of the still molten surface of the planet. It would therefore, represent the first beginning of solidification. The vew that it is a floating mass agrees with the fact that the spot is now some 20,000 miles west of the place it was observed to occupy something less than a year ago. If this be so, than astronomers are watching the first beginnings of rock formation in Jupiter, the earliest stages of its geological history. And the earth must have gone through a similar stage. The oldest rocks are known as the Archæan, and although many of these are doubtless highly altered rocks of ordinary sedimentary origin; some may be parts of the first solidification of a molten globe. Thus we may see in the red sport of Jupiter, the beginning of the formation of its Archæan rocks, and in our own Archæan system we may have relics of the original first crust of the ear h.

"HOUILLE BLANCHE," WHITE COAL.

Under the heading of "Marketing a Glacier," the "Scientific American" gives a note on the utilisation of the so-called "white coal," "houille blanche" of the French. The term, it appears, is used in France of glacier ice, because the streams issuing from the glaciers are so frequently used as a source of power. Recently, it appears that the "houille blanche" of the Glacier des Bossons, on the North slope of Mont Blanc, has been mined to supply the town of Lyons with ice during the summer months. Every year some 100,000lb. of this ice, which is noted for its extreme purity, is sent there. Holes are drilled into the ice, and it is broken up by the exploding of gunpowder. Dynamite was tried, but was found to shatter the ice too much and also to give it a yellow tinge.

OSTRICH-LIKE INSECTS.

The habit of the ostrich of burying its head and imagining that it has eluded discovery is copied after a certain fashion by certain insects, according to Dr. G. Rodman, who lectured before the Camera Club, the other day, on the subject of the stick-insect, or Bacillus Rossi, which he has cultivated. These insects, which are so-called because of their resemblance to dry sticks, have two forelegs, which they fold completely over their eyes when disturbed, and evidently think that in so doing they themselves are lost to view. The eggs of these insects, Dr. Rodman added, take something over six months to hatch. They are only one-tenth of an inch in their longest diameter, and by some miracle an insect which at hatching is three-quarters of an inch in length is packed into them. The stick-insects destroy the weaklings of their number by eating their legs.

FIREPROOF FACTORIES.

The dreadful fire in New York, which cost the lives of nearly 150 men and girls has naturally caused widespread misgiving as to the efficiency of the fire-proof buildings. Many of the earlier types of fire-proof buildings have shown themselves quite unreliable, the fire-proof covering round the steel pillars buckling up and pulling the building down. An expert in a Philadelphia paper gives the following account of what a fire-proof building ought to be: The fundamental idea in all fire-proof construction, whether it be on a large building or on an ocean liner, is to restrict the possible fire to as small an area as possible and having done that, to provide means for quickly extinguishing the blaze. In order to carry out this principle it is necessary to have walls, floors and partition, constructed of non-combustible materials, the windows either set within metal frames and glazed with wire glass or else protected by metal shutters, and to have all doorways fitted with metal-covered wood doors, which close automatically. In addition the building should be laid out with provision for numerous fire-walls. All stairs and elevator wells must be enclosed in fire-resisting partitions. Automatic sprinkler systems equipped with pressure tanks and connected with ample water supply as well as numerous hose lines and hydrants, when inspected and repaired at proper intervals, will, together with automatic fire alarms, provide the protection which the owner of a well-constructed fire-proof building has the right to demand. This account is interesting, because Philadelphia is supposed to have the most efficient fire-brigade and the built fire-proof factories in the States.

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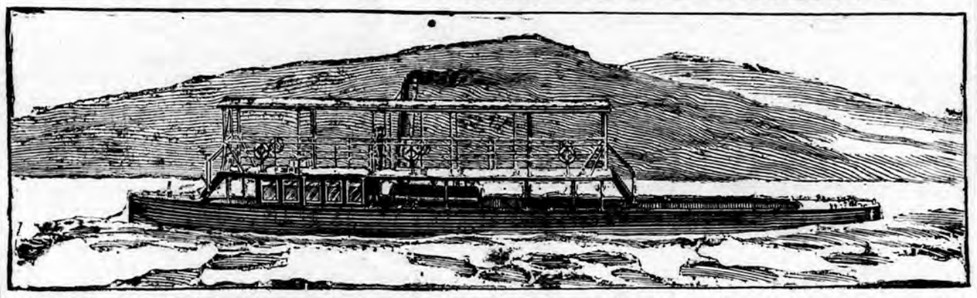

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INVALID'S PORT,
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Chlorodyne
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.
The best known Remedy for
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Acts like a charm in
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.
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Chlorodyne *is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*
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The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.
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The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.
A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY
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Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Bamarer, Mottwalla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

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Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure to say that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.
I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.
Yours faithfully—(Sd.) H. W. WILLIAMS.
Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE.
To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo.
Dear Doctor—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you I found instant relief and a thorough cure.
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Immediate Relief without Injections
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Few people seem to realize the grave consequences which follow the neglect of the common Cough and Cold. How many there are, to-day, suffering from Consumption, Chronic-Bronchitis, and Asthma, who by the timely use of proper means, might have averted these serious lung troubles, at their first approach! THE STANDARD REMEDY for Coughs and Colds is
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Its soothing and healing properties in Lung Complaints have been the subject of innumerable testimonials during its (nearly)
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of continuous success. It is known and most highly valued by the whole of the English-speaking world and should be given a permanent place in EVERY HOME. The following testimonial is only one of many thousands, the originals of which may be seen at any time. Mr. H. C. Berry, *of 180, Gulson Road, Coventry writes, 20th Sept. 1910:*—"*From January to August last I suffered from a most persistent and irritable cough and lung trouble. I tried several remedies but they all failed. I then took your Elixir with the result that the irritation in the throat and congestion of the lungs passed away. I have gained in weight and my friends remark how well I look.*
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YOUR SAFEGUARD
if kept at hand to fly to at the first sign of trouble. CONGREVE'S ELIXIR is not only the Standard Remedy for Coughs and Colds but is invaluable in cases of Bronchitis, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and all Chest and Throat Affections. Mr Congreve's well known work on Consumption free on application to G. T. Congreve, Coombe Lodge, Peckham, S.E.
Prices in England 1/1½ 2/9, 4/6 and 11. Obtainable from THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade, Bombay, and all Chemists.

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Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., BOMBAY, CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, leprs, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.
CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.
COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and practical means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

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The Thermos Decanter is so made that it keeps iced drinks icy cold for 24 hours, in the intensest heat, without ice or refrigerator. Heat cannot penetrate the sides of the Decanter.
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